

Riad Denies Violations of Cease-Fire

Tells U.S. TV No New Missiles Moved

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad denied today that his country had moved new missiles into the Suez Canal buffer zone since the start of the Arab-Israeli cease-fire.

He said aerial photographs the United States claims show that Egypt did this "mean nothing and prove nothing."

What has happened, Mr. Riad said, is that missile sites installed before the Aug. 8 cease-fire frequently have been moved for security reasons and consequently aerial photographs show what looks like new ones.

Moreover, work such as sand-bagging missile sites has gone on and this too could look like new construction, he added.

Mr. Riad spoke on a television program. He said Egypt was bringing the whole situation in the Middle East up for debate in the United Nations General Assembly, despite private pleas from many members.

Pressed on the question of whether or not Egypt had installed new missiles and thus violated the cease-fire, as Israel and the United States have charged, Mr. Riad said, "We didn't violate it."

Atassi Quits As Syria Chief

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prime minister are expected to be divided and the men most favored to succeed Mr. Atassi are Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, deputy defense minister and chief of staff, and Economics Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Both men are in their mid-30s and have the support of senior army commanders.

Another possible successor, though he is given less chance by observers here, is Musleh Salem, 42-year-old member of the international leadership of the Baath party.

The atmosphere in Damascus today was reported normal.

According to the official sources, the present crisis is caused by anger in the armed forces at being committed to a military operation which was at best only a partial success.



OFF TO WASHINGTON—Machine-gun-carrying Israeli women make up honor guard for Prime Minister Golda Meir as she leaves Tel Aviv for three-week U.S. visit. Mrs. Meir will join other heads of state at the 25th anniversary celebration of the UN. She is also expected to meet with President Nixon and other U.S. officials before going on to Canada and Great Britain on her return home.

Rogers, Gromyko Fail to Resolve Impasse

(Continued from Page 1)

followup to Mr. Rogers' latest proposals for a cease-fire and broadened peace conference. Instead, American sources said, the Soviet delegation pressed for American acceptance of Communist demands for a coalition government in South Vietnam. This dashed American hopes that the Russians might be more flexible in private than in public toward the Nixon initiative. Publicly, Communist spokesmen and negotiators have rejected the Nixon plan.

The Soviet delegation made no comment on the Rogers-Gromyko talks which will be resumed at the American Mission to the UN tomorrow night.

This is what American officials said Mr. Rogers would have to report to President Nixon on his talks with Mr. Gromyko.

● Middle East—The Secretary of State has repeated charges that the Russians had colluded with the Egyptians in violating the cease-fire.

The foreign minister denied that the Russians had been involved in any cease-fire violations and rejected American and Israeli demands for a roll-back of the missiles or some lesser "rectifica-

tion." Instead, he pressed for Arab-Israeli talks under auspices of the UN without any rectification—something Israel rejects.

● Berlin—Mr. Rogers had complained about the Soviet attempt in September to close off two of the three air corridors from West Germany to West Berlin, but Mr. Gromyko insisted that this was an accident, caused by the error of a subordinate official. He reportedly said that the Russians were not as negative in the Berlin talks with the Western powers as Washington contended.

● Indochina—Mr. Rogers asked the Russians to use President Nixon's new proposals as a basis for advancing the Vietnam negotiations in Paris, but the Soviet side insisted instead on raising political demands for a coalition government in Saigon.

● Arms Control—The only possibly bright spot in the talks was the hope expressed by both sides that there would be progress when the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic nuclear armaments resume in Helsinki Nov. 2. However, that subject was not dealt with in detail during the Rogers-Gromyko talks.

● Cuba—Mr. Rogers did not, as had been expected, discuss American concern that the Russians might be building a base or facility at Cienfuegos, Cuba, for servicing missile-carrying submarines. American officials said that this question might be raised during the meeting tomorrow.

Tomorrow's session, American officials said, is expected to concentrate primarily on the Middle East and Berlin.

Dismissed by Tactics American officials have been perturbed about the overall Soviet and Egyptian diplomatic tactics on the Middle East issue in the last 48 hours. They dismissed Soviet publication two days ago of old Middle East proposals as a propaganda move intended to shift attention away from cease-fire violations.

Even officials who had originally considered these Soviet proposals as positive when they were presented in June have treated Soviet efforts to revive them as a backward step, on the grounds that the Arabs and Israelis moved beyond that initiative when they accepted the political terms of the American cease-fire proposals.

Immigrants From U.S. Up, Israel Notes

American Jews Form 20% of New Settlers

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (UPI)—For the first time in Zionist history the United States has become the prime source of immigration to Israel.

Official records list 6,129 American settlers, representing more than 20 percent of immigration, in the first nine months of 1970. France, which provided 3,729 Jews, mostly refugees from North Africa, ranked second.

Immigration from the United States has been rising steeply since the six-day war in 1967. In the first 18 years following Israel's independence in 1948, only a little more than 1 percent of the immigrants, an annual influx of 600 to 1,200, came from the United States, and approximately half left later.

The figure jumped to 3,094 in 1967 and to 4,617 in 1968. Last year it was 5,020.

Shift in Backgrounds Before the six-day war, the predominant element had been retired people, while highly educated and skilled people in their prime had been exceptional. Now the average age is 34, and 38 percent are professionals or highly skilled workers; the average in Israeli society is 18 percent.

Most American immigrants had not been formally affiliated with the Zionist movement but their Jewish consciousness was high. Their identification with Israel was stimulated largely by their great concern when the Arabs threatened to annihilate the state in 1967 and by their elation over the Jewish victory.

The pull of Israel has been coupled with some disillusionment with the United States. "If immigration increases," a new arrival said, "you'll have to thank the Black Panthers and the other Jew-haters who are making life a hell."

The war with the Arabs has not put them off. "In America our borders are safe but our cities aren't," another said. "Here it's the other way around. You don't know how great it is to walk through the streets of Tel Aviv late at night without fear."

Displaced by Outcasts Prominent among the professionals are educators tired of campus unrest. Another outstanding element includes engineers and technicians from the West Coast displaced by the cutback in the American space program.

Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd., which produces civilian planes as well as missiles and other military equipment, is the country's fastest developing enterprise. The plant near Lydda airport and ancillary electronic and engine industries have eagerly absorbed the skilled Americans.

The failure of many earlier immigrants from the United States to strike root has been due to difficulties in finding suitable jobs and homes and to adjust to the standard of living.

Conditions are far better now. There has been a boom and full employment since the six-day war. Americans must still be prepared for a reduction in their living standards, but the gap is much smaller than it used to be.



Body of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was found in the trunk of the automobile at St. Hubert Airport, 20 miles south of Montreal, Saturday night.

Quebec Terrorists Slay Hostage

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safety of the front members.

More than 250 FLQ sympathizers were rounded up in the early hours of the War Measures Act being brought into play Friday for the first time in Canada's peacetime history. Troops moved into Montreal to take over guard duty at consulates and key buildings to give Quebec's 12,000 police a free hand to try to find Mr. Cross and Mr. Laporte and unearth large quantities of dynamite Mr. Trudeau has said the terrorists had in their possession.

Among those held by police during weekend raids were lawyer Robert Lemieux, who had been acting as negotiator for the FLQ, and fiery union leader Michel Chartrand, long associated with the liberation movement.

In Ottawa, a government spokesman said the offer of safe conduct to the kidnappers of Mr. Cross, senior British trade commissioner in Montreal, still stood, despite the murder of Mr. Laporte. The two had been abducted by two different cells of the FLQ and "different cells may have reached different decisions," he added.

"It's our only real hope," Mr. Trudeau made a brief statement over national television and radio.

He expressed deep regret over the slaying of Mr. Laporte and

extended the regrets of the Canadian people to his widow and family.

"It was with shock and consternation that all Canadians have learned of the death of Pierre Laporte, who was cowardly assassinated by a band of murderers. I can't help feeling a sense of shame at this news," Mr. Trudeau said.

"This was a cruel and senseless act committed in cold blood. I want to express to Mrs. Laporte and members of Mr. Laporte's family the regrets of the Canadian government and people."

He then called on "the Canadian people to stick together in this sad time."

Outwardly Montreal, resembling an armed camp with the arrival of the troops, remained calm. Army trucks were in conspicuously parked in back alleys and behind buildings, but Montreal residents went about their business apparently unconcerned.

Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau warned the kidnappers had only been "one step towards insurrection" and welcomed the federal government's decision invoking the War Measures Act.

Stating his reasons for bringing the act into force, Mr. Trudeau said the kidnappers were a threat to all Canadians.

"The kidnappers' purposes would be served equally well by having in their grip you or me, or perhaps some child," he said.

over the CBC TV and radio work from Ottawa.

The Canadian federal cabinet went into extraordinary session today to discuss ramifications of the murder. Justice Minister John Turner said one of the matters to deal with was a review of security in light of the killing.

Trudeau had no comment his way into the meeting.

Reaction to the slaying in other Canadian leaders was mixed.

"This leaves all Canada with a sense of sadness," said the opposition leader, Rob Stanfield. "I think we have to make certain these people don't succeed in what they want to do to divide us."

The leader of the leftist Democratic party, T. C. Douglas, called on the federal government "to do what it has been hesitating to do up now. That is stepping up whole activity. These men are being hunted down as dangerous fugitives who have committed a dastardly crime."

In other terrorist moves, kidnappers carved the initials of the FLQ on the stomach of a young woman, then released her, otherwise unharmed, the day police chief of Hull, Quebec, said today.

The woman was kidnapped apparently by extremist members of the FLQ. When she freed the letters FLQ were gouged into her abdomen.

Deputy police chief Rol Morin said the woman, 27-year-old Monique Deschamps, was walking alone in the streets of Hull, neighboring Ottawa, when she was seized, blindfolded and hustled into a car.

She was taken to a house where two men stretched her on a table and held her by the ankles and wrists while another ripped her clothes with a knife, police said.

Miss Deschamps was treated at Hull's Sacred Heart Hospital for shallow knife marks on her body and later released.

First Political Killing in Century

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (UPI)—The slaying of Pierre Laporte was the first political assassination in Canada in 102 years.

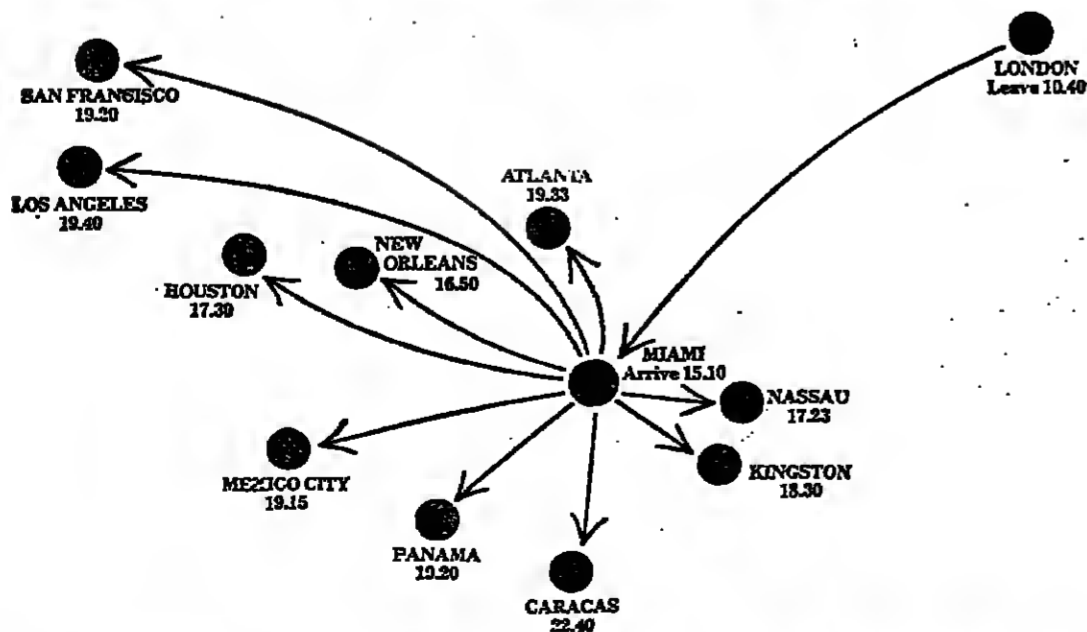
The last assassination victim was Thomas d'Arcy McGee, a journalist-turned politician—who was killed in 1868.

Mr. McGee was shot to death in Ottawa by Patrick James Whelan, a member of the extremist Irish radical organization, the Fenian Brotherhood. Whelan was hanged for the crime. Mr. McGee, a member of the House of Commons, had just made a speech in Parliament when he was killed.

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| DENMARK | 15 | MISSISSIPPI | 20 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 15 | MISSOURI | 20 |
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| YUGOSLAVIA | 15 | | |

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Nixon Bids 'Silent Majority' Vote a Reply to His Hecklers

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of the demonstrators before him evoked memories of his 1968 emphasis on law and order and comparisons with Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who has been handling hecklers in much the same way in his month of nationwide campaigning.

However, Mr. Nixon also touched on other themes throughout the day, in what was clearly a preview of his campaign efforts over the next two weeks to help Republicans win control of Congress.

As he got off the plane in

Burlington, several unidentified protesters standing in an otherwise friendly crowd near a hangar about 50 yards away threw several sharp-edged stones in his direction. All the stones missed. Two were captured by a member of Mr. Nixon's staff.

"Those rocks will mean 10,000 votes for Frumpy," said one Nixon aide, Charles Colson. Sen. Winston L. Prouty, a Republican for whom Mr. Nixon campaigned yesterday, is engaged in a fight for his political survival in Vermont against former Gov. Philip H. Hoff.

A small group of demonstrators followed the President inside the hangar and shouted at him to "stop the war" several times as he spoke.

It was in Burlington after the fifth or sixth such outburst—none of which involved obscenities, so far as reporters could tell—that the President launched into his appeal for order, reason and a Republican show of strength at the polls on Nov. 3.

When he addressed himself to the war in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon said that by next spring he would cut in half the number of troops who were fighting there when he assumed office. He said he had reduced casualties to their lowest level in four and one-half years.

"As I stand before you today," he said, "I can say confidently the war in Vietnam is coming to an end, and we are going to win a just peace in Vietnam."

But he insisted that he would hold out for an honorable settlement so that the war could be ended in a way "that will bring permanent peace in the Pacific" by discouraging future aggression.

In addition, at every stop, Mr. Nixon asserted, that votes for Republican senatorial candidates would be crucial in November because many key issues in the Senate were decided by one or two votes in the last two years.

Nixon Reiterates Intention to Seek Tie to Red China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—President Nixon reiterated Friday his interest in seeking to restore some kind of contact with Communist China, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Nixon held a private half-hour meeting in his office with Catholic Bishop James Edward Walsh, the 72-year-old Maryland priest who was freed in July after 12 years' imprisonment in Communist China.

"Nixon is interested in hearing from someone who spent so much time in China," said Mr. Ziegler. Bishop Walsh sailed to China the first time in 1915 in the first group of Maryknoll priests to be sent abroad.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon told Bishop Walsh that it is his policy to move toward an opening with China—a thaw in the barriers between two countries.

"Here is a country of 700 million people that should not be isolated from the world," Mr. Nixon was quoted as telling Bishop Walsh.

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A Dozen Jets Recalled For N.Y. Bomb Search

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—At least a dozen jets leaving Kennedy Airport were recalled and searched for explosives last week.

Port of New York Authority police reported.

Police said threats that explosives were aboard the jets were received by all major U.S. airlines. Airlines tightened security measures at the huge international airport the week before last when they feared the airport would be among targets of a recently announced bombing threat by the militant Weathermen faction of the "Students for a Democratic Society."

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Security Tightened

White House Calls U.S. Power To Fight Subversion Limited

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (NYT).—The White House has discounted the possibility that the federal government would—or could—invoke sweeping emergency powers to combat political subversion similar to those put in force in Canada. At the same time, security measures were being quietly stepped up at federal government agencies throughout the capital. Guards were ordered to examine briefcases, parcels, handbags or containers carried by visitors. Tighter security measures were ordered for Secretary of State William F. Rogers, who is attending the UN General Assembly in New York.

Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that the President's emergency powers were limited under the constitution to war, insurrection, invasion or rebellion.

Mr. Ziegler and legal experts noted that the constitution empowers Congress to call out the militia and suspend the right of habeas corpus under emergency conditions. However, they added, federal intervention in such cases can be invoked only at the request of state or local authorities in whose hands responsibility for law and order rests.

Thus, they noted, the federal government's powers are far more restricted in cases of domestic political subversion than are those now being demonstrated in Canada by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

State Department officials declined public comment on the situation in Canada. They said that the United States was not going to "second guess" the Canadian prime minister, who has ordered virtual martial law in the province of Quebec and the arrest of several hundred militant suspects in the Quebec Liberation Front.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell, speaking Friday to newsmen in Minneapolis, said that he saw no possibility of the United States invoking the same type of emergency powers.

He said that the administration was aware of plans by some domestic "terrorist" groups to carry out destructive activities including kidnapping of some of the diplomatic corps, foreign representatives and executives in the government.

"We have naturally taken reasonable precautions," he said.

A Secret Service spokesman denied reports that an "alert" had been ordered, tightening security measures at the White House or for diplomatic missions in the capital. He noted, however, that the new Executive Protective Service—formerly the White House police—had reached a strength of 500 on the way to its authorized strength of 850 men and was now guarding the executive mansion, the nearby Executive Office Building and all foreign diplomatic missions.

The newly expanded force was authorized by Congress after French President Georges Pompidou was insulted by crowds in Chicago during a state visit to the United States last winter and after bombs had exploded during the summer near the Argentine, Haitian, Uruguayan, Dominican and Portuguese Embassies here and at the Rhodesia Information Office.

2 Girls on List Of Most Wanted FBI Fugitives

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The FBI has added to its growing most-wanted list of fugitives two women sought in the fatal shooting of a policeman during a \$25,583 holdup of a Boston bank.

The FBI yesterday identified the two, both 21, as Susan Edith Saxe, magna cum laude 1970 graduate of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., and later graduate student there, and Katherine Ann Power, a former Brandeis senior this year.

They were said to belong to a "small revolutionary-type" organization. They are charged in federal warrants with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder and with theft of government property from a National Guard armory at Newburyport, Mass., on Sept. 30, three days before the bank robbery.

The FBI's most-wanted list now has 16 names—at least half of them wanted in connection with radical political activities.

B-52s Hit Cambodia and Laos As Reds Keep Up Pressure

SAIGON, Oct. 18 (AP).—American B-52 bombers roamed over Cambodia for the first time in more than a week, extending their attacks against North Vietnamese supply routes running southward through Laos, the U.S. command announced today.

Meanwhile, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces kept pressure on the Allies' positions in Laos and Vietnamization program aimed at bringing security to the countryside and strengthening the South Vietnamese Army, while disengaging American troops.

Allied communiques covering the past 24 hours reported at least four Americans and eight Vietnamese killed and 25 Americans and 66 Vietnamese wounded in an ambush, a terrorist attack and 14 rocket and mortar attacks. Fourteen Communists were reported killed.

34-Brigade Casualties

The American dead and wounded included troops of the 24th Infantry Division, which is being deactivated as part of President Nixon's 40,000-man cutback to be completed by the Christmas season. The American infantrymen came under a mortar attack in the central highlands 14 miles northeast of An Khe.

A U.S. command communique said the B-52 bombers, America's biggest warplanes, hit targets in both Laos and Cambodia yesterday and were joined by smaller tactical fighter-bombers in the raids against North Vietnamese supply routes.

Copter Shot Down

The U.S. command also reported that Viet Cong guns shot down an Army UH-1 helicopter along South Vietnam's central coast 341 miles northeast of Saigon, killing two American crewmen and wounding two.

In the most significant ground action reported, North Vietnamese troops ambushed American engineers and a South Vietnamese armored column on a road-clearing operation in the northern sector ten miles south-southeast of Quang Tri. Field reports said two Americans were killed and seven Americans and 12 South Vietnamese troops were wounded. Some of the armored personnel carriers also were damaged. Ten North Vietnamese soldiers were reported killed.

Yesterday, only light battlefield action was reported. American troops clashed with North Vietnamese forces 65 miles northeast of Saigon. Three Communists and two Americans were reported killed and four U.S. troops wounded in the brief exchange of fire.

Cambodian War

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Government troops, supported by air strikes, repulsed a Viet Cong attack on the town of Phnom Chikang and killed or wounded over 100 Communists, the Cambodian high command said today.

The command said in a delayed report that two days ago 400 Viet Cong attacked a government position at Phnom Chikang, 35 miles northwest of Phnom Penh on the west coast of the Mekong River. The Cambodian defenders called in air support, and the guerrilla attackers withdrew, taking more than 100 dead and wounded with them, the command said.

One government soldier was wounded in the action, a command spokesman said.

Battle in Laos

VIENTIANE, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Heavy fighting has flared around the former Communist stronghold of Muang Suoi and Laotian government troops have suffered serious losses, informed military sources said here today.

The sources said a call had gone out for urgent reinforcements to help hold the strategic town, 100 miles northeast of Vientiane.

Guerrilla units led by Gen. Vang Pao had found the former headquarters of the Laotian neutralist forces—composed by North Vietnamese—for the past 15 months—empty when they moved into Muang Suoi a week ago.

Two North Vietnamese battalions had withdrawn without offering any resistance.

But the Communist troops, with reinforcements, returned to the area and launched two counterattacks, the sources said today.

Heavy fighting was continuing with both sides taking heavy casualties, and government losses were serious, the sources said.



After 105 Years, Chicago's Union Stockyards Are Closing

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP).—The storied old Union Stockyards (above), a bustling maze of animal pens and slaughterhouses that lent a distinctive and sometimes unpleasant atmosphere to a wide area of the city, are closing.

The vast livestock pens will stand empty for the first time in 105 years on Feb. 1, when the stockyards discontinue handling of all meat animals because packers are moving closer to the farms and cattle ranches.

A company announcement Friday said the closing was the result of dwindling numbers of cattle brought to the yards. Reduced trading also was cited when the yards stopped hog trading in May. Few sheep have been brought to the yards in recent years.

Chicago was in the right location for a national stockyards back in 1865 when railroads, packers and farmers pooled \$100,000 to buy the 345 acres of marshland that became the yards. The sprawling, Elizabethan-styled Stockyards Inn.

Huge meatpacking empires such as those of the Swifts and the Armour rose out of the pens and slaughterhouses. But with changes in transportation, packing plants are moving operations closer to the farms.

Parcels of land in the mile-square stockyards complex are being abandoned to industry.

The International Amphitheater, built to house the International Livestock Exposition, has become more a sports arena and convention hall.

Once, the stockyards were a city within a city with their own post office, police and fire departments, daily newspaper, Stockyards National Bank and sprouting city was the railroad link between the farmlands of the West and the consumers in the East.

And on Christmas Day 1865, when the first livestock arrived at the yards by rail, Chicago was well on its way toward earning post Carl Sandburg's title of "Hog Butcher for the World."

Case May Go to Pentagon

USAF Nurse, Mother-to-Be, Loses Plea Against Ouster

McCHORD AIR FORCE BASE, Wash., Oct. 18 (NYT).—Capt. Susan R. Struck, 36, an unmarried Air Force nurse, has lost her appeal to a three-officer administrative board here against the service's regulation that she be discharged because she has become pregnant.

Capt. Struck, a native of Louisville, Ky., who has served in Vietnam, refused to resign and is the first member of the Women in the Air Force to contest the regulation requiring honorable discharge in a pregnancy.

The board ruled Friday that there was "sufficient evidence" that she was pregnant and recommended that she be involuntarily discharged.

The legal evidence on which the panel based its decision is a report from an Air Force doctor who on Sept. 14 diagnosed Capt. Struck as being seven months pregnant.

Further evidence, however, is manifest. At her hearing, Capt. Struck appeared in a bright yellow maternity dress. Her two all-female attorneys introduced no evidence that she was not pregnant, but objected to the admission of the doctor's report on the ground that the examination and blood test on which the report is based constituted illegal search and seizure, and that without its author, or a deposition from him, the report was hearsay.

The board, on the advice of a legal adviser, overruled both objections. Its recommendation, along with a complete transcript of the proceedings, will now be reviewed by the base commander, then forwarded to Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr.

Complication Possible

Mr. Seamans is the sole approving authority for honorable discharges from the Air Force. The board's recommendation notwithstanding.

Interns, Nurses In N.Y. Will Keep 'Abuse Registry'

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT).—An organization of more than 2,000 city hospital interns and resident doctors have announced plans to start an "abuse registry" and will immediately begin to document evidence of patient deaths caused by a lack of nurses, equipment or facilities at the city hospitals.

The documented cases, according to Dr. Fitzhugh Mullan, president of the committee of interns and residents, will be presented to the public and "if conditions don't improve," the organization plans to bring court action against some hospitals.

"Interns see the sickest side of health care," Dr. Mullan said. "Traditionally, we have said nothing about the abuses of patients but now young doctors must take up the cudgel of the patient."

Tate Trial Is Told Manson Stocked Arms for Race War

By Martin Waldron

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (NYT).—A Hollywood record producer testified in the Tate murder trial Friday that Charles M. Manson claimed in August and September, 1969, that a black-white race war was imminent.

Manson, leader of a band of hippies, was preparing for "Armageddon," stockpiling firearms, cars and money in preparing to lead his "family" into a "bottomless pit" in California's Death Valley for refuge while Negroes and whites fought for the earth, Gregg Jakobson testified.

During these months, immediately after the murder of movie actress Sharon Tate and four other persons at her home, Manson had the appearance of a "bobcat caught in a cage," Mr. Jakobson testified.

Change in Character

"Electricity flowed from him, his hair stood on end, and his eyes were wild," the witness continued. It was, he said, a complete change in character for Manson, who had been an easy-going man with no interest in material possessions.

Mr. Jakobson, a partner in a music business with Terry Melcher, the son of Doris Day, said he had known Manson since early 1969 and had argued philosophy with him "maybe a hundred times."

Manson had proposed to record a series of songs for Mr. Jakobson. The witness said that after an unnamed album of records by the Beatles was issued in 1969, Manson seemed to become obsessed with some of the songs—"Helter Skelter," "Piggies," "Black Bird," "Revolution 9" and "Sexy Sadie."

Mr. Jakobson said Manson believed that the Beatles were prophets and that their songs contained portents of doom for the white race for anyone who would listen to a word in the Manson "family" for revolution.

"He said, 'Helter Skelter' would begin with the ripping off, the cutting up, of some white families in their homes by blacks," Mr. Jakobson testified.

Valve Left Open, Tanker Sinks In N.Y. Harbor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Someone left open a valve and the 17,902-ton tanker Sea Witch sank gently to the bottom of New York harbor yesterday the Coast Guard reported.

Five hours later the 610-foot vessel was pumped out and refloated with the aid of local fire and Coast Guard boats.

An engineer aboard the Sea Witch said he found the lost deck completely flooded with sea water when he went to light the ship's boilers.

Two White Police Acquitted in Death Of Atlanta Black

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 18 (AP).—Two white policemen have been acquitted of voluntary manslaughter in the shooting death of a black teen-ager—a shooting that triggered racial unrest and led to curfews in a slum area last summer.

When an all-white Fulton County Superior Court jury returned its verdict, officer J. T. Hastry, 27, one of the defendants, broke into tears. The other officer, J. M. Colbert, 21, showed no emotion.

A number of uniformed police officers in the courtroom applauded the verdict, which was returned after 3 1/2 hours of deliberation.

The two policemen were indicted in the death of Andrew Moore, 15. They said they were questioning him in connection with a robbery in the Summerhill section of Atlanta when he ran from them and hurled a brick in their direction. The officers said they fired at him in self-defense but could not tell whose bullet killed him.

Angela Davis' Friend Freed on Bail

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—David Funderburker, arrested last week with black militant Angela Davis, was released here today under a \$100,000 bond posted by his mother.

Mr. Funderburker was charged with harboring a fugitive, Miss Davis, who is being held in custody here pending hearings on extradition to California to face murder charges connected with a courtroom shooting in August in which a judge was among four people killed.

Non-Lethal Weapons Readied By Pentagon for Guardsmen

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Defense Department is developing non-lethal weapons that would be used by National Guardsmen in campus disorders such as the one at Kent State University last May, a Pentagon spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The program was disclosed in Syracuse, N.Y., Friday by Theodore C. Marrs, deputy assistant secretary of defense for reserve affairs. He told an interviewer:

"We don't want to replace guns entirely but we are studying a number of non-lethal weapons for possible use during civil disorders. These include some new types of gases, sprays and riot batons that shoot wooden pellets which sting and disable, but won't kill."

Rifles and Pistols

He said the killing by Guardsmen of four students "is something none of us wants to see repeated."

Guardsmen on duty at student demonstrations now are armed only with rifles and pistols.

Mr. Marrs said he was speaking out for the first time on the Kent State killings because an Ohio grand jury completed its investigation Friday. The jury indicted 28 persons, none of them Guardsmen.

The Pentagon spokesman said Mr. Marrs' remarks are apparently the first disclosure of the research and development program for non-lethal weapons and protective devices to be used specifically in civil disorders.

"We are looking at new methods, equipment and tactics," he said. Mr. Marrs said that among the devices under study are "chest protectors and shields, helmets and face masks." For policemen in major urban areas, much of this equipment is already standard in riots.

Mr. Marrs said the spokesman gave no indication of when, and to what extent, the equipment might be used by guardsmen. Mr. Marrs said, however, "I hope to have more to say on this subject in a couple of weeks."

"We think," he added, "the best way to prevent another Kent State in the future is to make sure Guardsmen are adequately protected. That is they should not feel afraid—so afraid that they have to resort to their weapons."

The President's Commission on Campus Unrest, which concluded that the shootings at Kent State were unnecessary and unjustified, strongly urged that the National Guard be equipped with non-lethal weapons.

Comment by Commissioners

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 18 (AP).—The chairman and a member of the Commission on Campus Unrest said Friday the findings of a grand jury which exonerated National Guardsmen at Kent State were inconsistent with the commission's evidence.

Police Chief James F. Ahern of New Haven, Conn., a commission member, said the grand jury's conclusion that the Guardsmen acted justifiably was "inconsistent with the facts" presented to the commission.

William Scranton, commission chairman, said "the report pointed to fault on many sides." He declined further comment.

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Flag Picture Of Raquel Welch Helps 5 Go Free

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 (AP).—A photo of film star Raquel Welch in a flag-like bikini helped five young men win acquittal on flag desecration charges.

Police brought the charges after finding the five Philadelphia men having a picnic on an American flag tablecloth last June.

Defense attorneys produced the Raquel photo, as well as cups, plates and napkins bearing the American flag and an 1862 photo of Abraham Lincoln and Gen. George McLellan sitting in a U.S. Civil War battlefield tent at a flag-covered table.

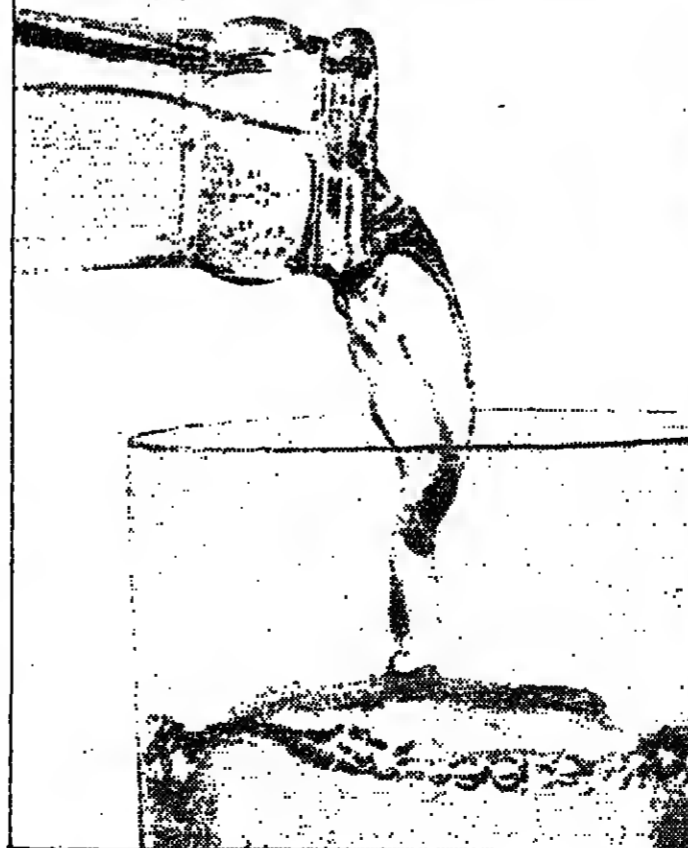
Before the acquittal, Municipal Judge Robert A. LaPrade asked: "Is it worse for Raquel Welch to have the Stars and Stripes next to her bare anatomy than to sit on it? Do we condone that and prosecute these defendants? When she cloaks herself in the flag, is she glamorizing the flag or desecrating it?"

Plea for Corn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia has asked the Agriculture Department to declare the Southeast states a disaster area because of corn blight damage. He said some farmers in his state have told him their fields are yielding only 10 bushels an acre this year, compared to a normal yield of 70 to the acre.

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Didn't Walk Out on Heath, Kaunda Says

But Zambia Admits Dinner Was Strained

LONDON, Oct. 18 (UPI)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia left Britain today after what he said was a strained dinner party with Prime Minister Edward Heath marked by discussion of the sale of arms to South Africa.

Mr. Kaunda said in a television interview last night that reports circulating among diplomats that he left the dinner early were "in a way fairly true."

"Walk-out is not the correct word, but it did not have a happy ending," Mr. Kaunda told news men today before leaving for New York to attend the UN General Assembly.

Members of Mr. Kaunda's party said he called for his car and left the Friday gathering at 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence, when the British leader angrily broke into a tirade, pressing the Conservative government not to resume the supply of arms to South Africa.

Sincerity Questioned

"The prime minister was under the impression we merely had come to discuss to him and his government," Mr. Kaunda said in the television interview. "We tried to explain that we have no power to do so, but our explanation was not accepted as genuine or sincere."

Before leaving Britain, President Kaunda received assurances from Opposition Labour leader Harold Wilson that he will back Zambia's stand.

Sources close to Mr. Wilson said he assured Mr. Kaunda that Labor would rescind any contracts the Conservative government makes to sell military equipment to South Africa if Labor resumes power.

Mr. Wilson gave the assurances in a 40-minute meeting with Mr. Kaunda, who arrived in London Friday at the head of an Organization for African Unity mission in an attempt to dissuade the Conservative government from such sales.

Cook's Tiff Delays QE-2

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British liner Queen Elizabeth-2 was held up for 4 1/2 hours yesterday by a strike of crew men but finally sailed for New York at 1600 GMT when the Cunard Line agreed to renege a fish cook who had been fired. After an on-the-spot investigation, the line said officials had been over-hasty in firing the cook for rudeness to a senior chef.

Britain, EEC Get to Haggling On Real Price of Admission

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 18 (NYT)—The real bargaining is about to begin in the negotiations for British membership in the European Economic Community.

At stake are the economic and political structure of Western Europe and the standard of living of 57 million Britons.

Britain's deputy chief negotiator, Sir Con O'Neill, signaled the change last week by requesting a six-year period of transition to adapt to the Common Market's farming regulations.

This is twice as long as the period sought to swing British industry into the customs union of the Six.

The community's deputy chief negotiator, Hans-Georg Sachs of West Germany, has told the British that industrial and agricultural transitions must show "adequate parallelism."

There was no immediate reaction from the community, although in discussing the situation in Brussels, France's representative, Jean-Marc Boegner, said he was "keenly disappointed."

The British demand is expected to touch off one of the crucial battles in the negotiations.

It was delivered after three and one-half months of preliminary sparring in which both sides were, in diplomatic terminology, "clarifying their positions" without revealing much.

Now the preliminaries are receding to show the fundamental issue—the cost of joining and the ways of easing the burden without imposing hardships on the British people.

Price Rise Seen

Sir Con said the longer agricultural transition period was needed to spread the effects of price increases that will follow a flood-up of British agriculture with the Continent.

The British government has estimated that the community's farm policies would raise retail food prices 18 to 26 percent for Britons.

Sir Con also said more time was needed to avoid dislocation of British farm production and to adjust to changes in the pattern of imports from the traditional suppliers of British food.

The farm problem does not touch on Britain's expected contribution of \$1.1 billion to the Common Market budget, 95 percent of which goes to finance the common farm policy, in effect French farmers.

This is to be considered separately, which means that Britain will seek special concessions, or even a change in the farm financing regulations, instead of merely accepting a gradual phasing in of payments under existing rules.

The British maintain that their payments would represent 31 percent of all budgetary contributions in a ten-nation community—Ireland, Denmark and Norway have also applied—and that this is disproportionate to the British economic weight. Its gross national product is 17 percent of the ten-nation total.

The present members—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany—contend that all entry problems can be solved by transition arrangements and have warned Britain not to expect the farm rules to be altered.

A central negotiating team set up by several of the bigger authorities hit by the strike has appealed for a united front, but several councils have said they are willing to go.

The government said yesterday it will use troops if medical officers determine the stoppage is endangering public health.

Government officials said the troops would be called in to man sewage stations if municipal authorities say they are unable to keep the plants going with help from volunteer workers.

The four-week-old strike, organized by the union to "hit where it hurts," has left hundreds of towns littered with uncollected garbage and has raised serious fears of health hazards caused by untreated sewage emptying directly into rivers.

The union is hoping many local authorities will follow the example set last week when the council at Barking, a London suburb, agreed to pay the wage demand.

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Wreckage of the C-5A Galaxy destroyed by fire and explosions at Marietta, Ga.

A \$23 Million Loss

Blasts Rip World's Largest Plane

MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 18 (UPI)—A C-5A Galaxy, the world's largest aircraft, exploded on the flight line at the Lockheed-Georgia Co. plant early yesterday, killing one worker and injuring another.

A rapid-fire series of explosions split the fuselage on the giant plane—valued at at least \$23 million—and sent it crumpling to the ground for about an hour. More than a dozen fire trucks pumped every drop of white foam at the

base onto the burning cargo plane. Air Force Col. S. W. Brewer, attached to Lockheed to oversee the C-5 program, said the cause of the explosion was "obviously some sort of fuel explosion."

A Lockheed official said a spark of static electricity might have caused it. The plane was the master model or first Galaxy off the assembly line. It is nearly the length of a football field and six stories high. It had been undergoing "touch-and-go" tests Friday.

Workers were defueling approximately 100,000 pounds of fuel—similar to a good grade of kerosene—when the first explosion ripped into the right wing, Col. Brewer said.

Asked if sabotage had been ruled out, Col. Brewer replied, "Well, we haven't ruled it in. But I think it's very remote."

The FBI was summoned and an investigation of the explosion ordered.

The dead man was a civilian employee of the firm, Georgia's largest employer. The injured man was reportedly in shock at a medical facility at Lockheed.

Only the needle-nosed portion of the aircraft forward of the cockpit was not badly damaged. Both wings and the tail section were snapped off. The fuselage was split just to the rear of the mid-section. The entire plane was blackened and portions of the skeletal superstructure showed through in the glare of huge spotlights mounted on trucks.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chief critic of the C-5A program, called immediately for the grounding of all Galaxies until cause of the explosion has been determined.

About a dozen other Galaxies were parked in the immediate vicinity of the one that exploded, but fast action by firefighters, clamping by in accordance with standard safety procedures, prevented damage to the other planes.

Plagued by Mishaps

The C-5A has been plagued by mishaps and controversy since before its wheels first lifted off the Lockheed runway June 30, 1968.

It became the center of a congressional controversy when it was disclosed the C-5 program would cost the nation more than \$2 billion in 1968.

Wing cracks were first discovered in some of the planes, and a wheel on the first plane that was turned over to the Air Force fell off at the dedication ceremony.

The craft can carry 700 combat-ready soldiers.

Lockheed said the plane destroyed today was worth about \$23 million, although it was brought out during congressional hearings that the planes were costing about \$50 million.

To date, Lockheed has manufactured 39 Galaxies under a contract which calls for 51 planes, down from an original total of 120. The aircraft destroyed today had been turned over to the Air Force, but had been returned to Lockheed for further testing.

Lockheed has been in financial trouble and in March made an unprecedented appeal to the Pentagon for financial assistance.

Brandt's Party Keeps Editor Who Wrote for Nazis

BONN, Oct. 18.—Chancellor Willy Brandt's ruling Social Democratic party has announced that it would stand by one of its leading publicists, even though he wrote during the Nazi regime against Jews, Negroes and others branded as "inferior" in Nazi terminology.

A spokesman for the party, executive said that Richard Eckert, 60, chief editor of two important party publications, would continue in his post because it was unjustifiable "to deprive a man with 30-year democratic record for his political errors 35 years ago."

The spokesman said Mr. Eckert's Nazi career was fully known to the party since 1947.

Mr. Eckert's Nazi past was dug out by the magazine Der Stern, which reported that the Social Democratic Journalist joined the Nazi movement in 1928. The magazine report quoted numerous excerpts from his prolific prose before and during the war, in which he served as a war correspondent.

Cosmos-372 Orbited MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced yesterday the launching of another satellite, No. 372 in its Cosmos series.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO Nightly at 11 p.m. and 11:50 p.m. Grand Prix MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED 58¢ OR 91¢

DINNER-DANCE AT 8:30 p.m. RESERVATIONS: ELY 11-51

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES Pussycat The most exciting Parisian Gaiety Floor show - Dance Every night from 10 p.m. till 3 a.m. 22, Avenue Montaigne, PARIS 8E-15. RECOMMENDED BY FRANK SINATRA & Duke ELLINGTON

LA CALAVADOS JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS LUNCHONS - SNACKS - BAR - DANCE - NIGHTLY - OPEN DAY AND NIGHT (All-round, 40 Ave. Montaigne, PARIS 8E-15)

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G. Grant Mason Jr., a Founder Of Pan Am, Is Dead at 66

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—G. Grant Mason Jr., 66, a founder of Pan American Airways and a former member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, died Friday.

Mr. Mason, who was active in promoting commercial and military aviation before and during World War II, died of a heart attack.

"In business time is vital. By short-cutting time, one can travel farther in the same number of days and his interests are more widespread. Days formerly devoted to railroad or boat travel are now devoted to the customer."

In 1927 Mr. Mason and several associates founded Pan American Airways, which was acquired by a company organized by Juan T. Trippa. He then represented the company before 21 governments in the Caribbean area, making his headquarters in Havana from 1927 to 1938. He was president and general manager of Compañia Nacional Cubana de Aviación, Havana, from 1938 to 1948.

In 1938 President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the new Civil Aeronautics Board. He then represented the board before 21 governments in the Caribbean area, making his headquarters in Havana from 1927 to 1938. He was president and general manager of Compañia Nacional Cubana de Aviación, Havana, from 1938 to 1948.

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As chairman of the authority's foreign problems committee, Mr. Mason promoted air trade with Latin America. After the authority's reorganization as the Civil Aeronautics Board, he served on the new board in 1942.

Ted Sander

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Ted Sander, 74, a public relations man long identified with the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, died Friday.

From the time the hotel opened some 40 years ago until the mid-1950s, Mr. Sander presided over the hotel as an establishment frequented by many socially prominent persons.

Later, when Mr. Sander had his own agency, he represented members of the Social Register and others who patronized the hotel.

Quincy Wright

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 18 (AP)—Quincy Wright, 79, a scholar in political science and international law, died here yesterday. He had been nominated this year for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Wright had served as a professor of international law at the University of Virginia, from 1948 until 1961. He had been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in January by Karl W. Deutsch, president of the American Political Science Association.

Mr. Wright served as technical adviser to American members of the military tribunal at the Nuremberg trials after World War II and during the war was a consultant for the Department of the Navy. His State Department and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Robert Dolman

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Robert (Bob) Dolman, 77, who was known as "Mr. Tennis" for almost four decades in New York, died Monday.

During the era when tennis personalities and matches often made front-page headlines, Mr. Dolman was a popular figure in the game. From 1915 to 1954, he owned and operated courts in Manhattan, where the leading players of the country played, including Bill Tilden, Vinnie Richards, Frank Hunter, Berkeley Bell and Frank Shields.

Tennis had gained a foothold in New York in the early nineteen-hundreds, and Mr. Dolman decided to go into the business of operating courts with his brothers, Murray (Buck), Dave, Lou and Sam. They built their first court complex of 20 courts at West End Avenue and 96th Street. It became a rendezvous for the top players of that time. Many tournaments were held there.

Oscar Fructuoso, rector of the Greater University of San Andres, said a request for general amnesty to political prisoners was being considered by the government of Gen. Juan Jose Torres.

Gen. Torres seized power almost two weeks ago from conservative military leaders who had ousted President Alfredo Ovando 48 hours earlier.

Mr. Fructuoso said a general and unrestricted amnesty had been requested by the political command of the Working Class and the People, a group organized last week by leftist labor and university leaders. Gen. Torres "welcomed" the request, the rector said.

The group also asked Gen. Torres to allow workers and students to form militias, similar to those set up in Communist Cuba under Fidel Castro, and to set aside an Ovando agreement to pay \$750 million in compensation to Gulf Oil Co. for property expropriated a year ago. Gen. Torres rejected both requests.

Count Albert Bismarck

CAPRI, Italy, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Count Albert Edward Bismarck, 67, grandson of Otto von Bismarck, Germany's Iron Chancellor, died Friday, at his villa here.

The count was the son of Prince

Brazilian Bishops Back Colleague Against Rightists

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Brazilian bishops' organization drafted a letter of solidarity Friday to be forwarded to the Most Rev. Heider Camara, the controversial archbishop of Recife, who has been strongly attacked by rightists here.

After a two-day meeting here to "define the position of the church in its internal and external relations," the central committee of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops met yesterday to draft a document in which it said "that the terrorism of subversion should not be countered by the terrorism of repression."

The meeting was called after the recent arrest by security agents of four priests and some 100 laymen, during a rally at the offices of two Roman Catholic organizations here.

In Rome, a Vatican announcement yesterday said that Pope Paul VI was being kept informed on the conditions of seven Roman Catholic priests under arrest in Brazil. The seven, who were arrested about a year ago, are Dominican

Herbert von Bismarck and the former Countess Margaret Hoyt of Austrian nobility. He was an interior decorator. He had lived most of his life in Vienna and Paris.

On Jan. 7, 1956, he married Mrs. Mona Williams of New York, widow of Harrison Williams, the index

Prince Zeld el-Husseini

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Jordanian Embassy today announced the death of Prince Zeld el-Husseini, 72, great-uncle of the present Jordanian king, Hussein.

In 1918 during the great Arab revolution, the embassy said Prince Zeld was one of the chief of the armies of the north. On independence, he was named vice king of Syria.

Shoichi Sakata

NAGOYA, Japan, Oct. 18 (AP)—Shoichi Sakata, 59, noted physicist and pacifist professor at Nagoya University, died of a stroke (stroke of the heart) on Friday. A member of the Science Council of Japan, he was known for his studies on the "two mass" theory and for the "Sakata model" in the field of elementary particle structure.

Turkey Calls Cholera Wave Under Control

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18 (AP)—Istanbul was under a virtual state of siege after the governors of two adjoining provinces barred the entrance of Jordanian King Hussein, stricken city yesterday.

Newspaper reports said up to 80 were dead and more than 3,000 hospitalized from the disease, which broke out four days ago in slums outside the city's walls. The official death toll stood at 27.

The disease spread to lower-income areas throughout the city and to neighboring towns.

Press reports said that residents of the area were affected with packing their bags today and attempting to flee to the countryside, possibly carrying the dread disease with them. "We don't want to die, we want to live in our homes," one paper quoted a family leaving the Sigmalar slums as saying.

Some half a million persons, most of them landless peasant migrant laborers, live in the slums, many of which are without sewage systems or adequate water supply.

Claiming that the epidemic has been contained, Prime Minister Seydhan Demirel appealed today for calm in Istanbul and surrounding areas.

Doctors and hospitals were making "superhuman efforts" to combat the disease, Mr. Demirel said.

Health Minister Vedat Ali Ozkan said the disease was "being brought under control," and that there was no need for a quarantine of the infected slum areas.

Secrecy Reported

But one newspaper said that hospitals had been forced by the Health Ministry to reveal the exact number of dead, in an attempt to combat panic.

Meanwhile, large queues formed at clinics dispensing cholera inoculations. All residents of the slums to the west and northwest of the city were to have been inoculated by last midnight, the health minister said. The governor of Istanbul said that within two days the entire population of the city, some 2.5 million people, would have been inoculated.

Although the government claimed that the epidemic had been contained in the Sigmalar and neighboring Etiler slums of Istanbul, news agencies continued reporting cholera cases from the provinces today.

The Aegean port city of Izmir reported its first cases last night, the semi-official Anatolia news agency said. Other cases have been isolated at Canakkale on the Dardanelles, at Samsun on the Black Sea and at towns in Thrace and eastern Asia Minor.

The governors of Luleburgaz and Tekirdag, provinces of European Turkey adjoining Istanbul, yesterday issued decrees barring travelers from the cities. Other cases have been reported back on the main highway.

Travel between Istanbul, Turkey's largest city, and the capital, Ankara, was still allowed, but sources here said it would soon be prohibited.

No restrictions were placed on tourists leaving the country by air, and no panic was reported at Istanbul's Yildiz airport.

Women Plead

In Istanbul women in the streets pleaded with nurses and medical aides for inoculation of their children, and the minister of health personally gave injections.

Police Guard Uneasy Calm

Reggio Declares Truce,
Calls Off 11-Day Strike

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Thousands of police guarded this riot-torn city today and troops watched railway lines to the north as Reggio called a truce in its long battle to become capital of the Calabria region.

The city's Action Committee today called off an 11-day-old general strike, which has paralyzed

UN Weighing
Aid Policy for
Next Decade

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 18 (UPI).—The General Assembly met today to hear final statements on a set of minimum standards for the world community's efforts in the 1970s to bridge the gap between rich and poor nations.

Before the 127-member world body was a declaration defining the targets of the economic strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade. It was expected to be adopted by acclamation and formally issued by the assembly on Oct. 24, the final day of its 23rd anniversary commemorative session.

In the 30-page document, which was adopted by consensus Friday, the assembly's Economic and Social Committee, minimal annual targets are set for aid to be furnished by the advanced countries to the developing nations and for the economic growth of the latter.

It represents a compromise between the 77 developing nations and the industrial and advanced countries and was accepted only in principle by some of the advanced group.

But the declaration is considered to be one of the most important economic documents of the world community in recent years. It was gradually formulated in years of preparation and deliberations in various UN councils. It compromises with attitudes of the Communist group and of the Western industrialized countries, who took diverging approaches to the global aid issue.

Defining the basic annual target, the draft declaration asks each developed nation to "endeavor to provide" 1 percent of its gross national product in aid to its less developed countries, including at least 37 percent of this GNP in official government development assistance.

For the developing countries, the declaration sets an annual aim of 6 percent for their economic growth and 3.5 percent in per-capita income.

public transport and business, leaving the streets littered with piles of rotting garbage and the detritus of bitter guerrilla warfare.

The Action Committee said that it was cancelling the strike "in order to show the full availability of Reggio for the dialogue requested by the government."

But police fear renewed outbreaks of violence later in the week. Trouble is also feared in the rival town of Catanzaro and in Sidily, where the entire regional council last night resigned to protest the government's decision to award Italy's fifth major steel plant to Calabria.

In Rome, parliament will decide later this week whether Reggio or Catanzaro will be named capital of the semi-autonomous region created in nation-wide decentralizing reforms last summer.

"What worries me most is the possibility of a popular revolt if parliament decides against Reggio this week," Police Maj. Tommaso Stilianni said.

So far several policemen have been wounded by gunfire and three men have died in rioting that started in July when Catanzaro, a town half the size of Reggio, was named provisional capital.

The cause of the current truce was a conciliatory speech by Premier Emilio Colombo, who last week promised 18,000 new jobs and the new steel works to the Calabria region.

Force Threatened

Mr. Colombo also warned that the government would use force to crush any further disturbances. He sent in troops to guard the railway lines against sabotage.

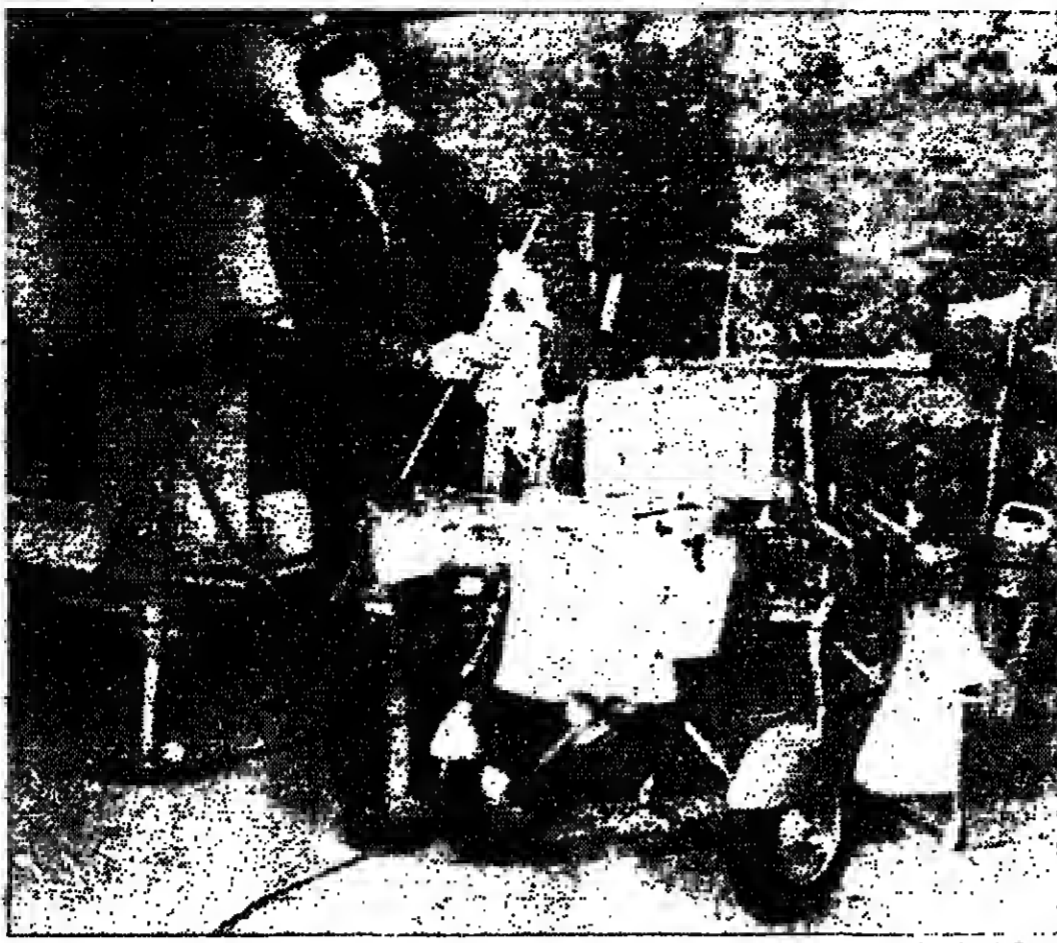
Last night, Reggio's Action Committee said that the city's "sacred right" to be made capital "remains a point on which we can accept no bargain or alternative."

Meanwhile, daily protest marches have been staged in Catanzaro since the government referred the question to parliament. Observers believe that a decision against Catanzaro could cause revolt there.

In Sicily, the secretary of the island's Christian Democratic party also resigned to protest the steel mill decision. "We do not intend to shoot at police to get what we hope for," he commented bitterly.

But the southern newspaper *Gazzetta del Sud* commented: "In Sicily, for the same reasons which have caused the truce in Calabria, the atmosphere is stormy."

"A cyclone is in sight... the assignment of the steel mill to Calabria and not to western Sicily is at the bottom of the Sicilian crisis, just as the squabble over the capital is behind the revolt of Reggio."



MOON CART—Navy Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, who will be the lunar module pilot on Apollo-14, explaining use of vehicle which will be used to haul tools and rock samples on the moon. In background is model of lunar landing module.

Apollo-14 Crew Hopes to Get
Stones From Lunar Crater

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—The overriding goal of the next mission to the moon is for the Apollo-14 astronauts to gather stones at the crest of a 400-foot crater in the moon's Fra Mauro hills.

"We really want to get to the top of that crater," Apollo-14 astronaut Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell said in an interview Friday. "I'm convinced that we're going to find what we're looking for at the top of that crater."

What Comdr. Mitchell and the Apollo-14 commander, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr., hope to find are stones that came from deep within the moon, stones that were formed as long as 4.5 billion years ago and then settled at the crest of the crater—called Cone Crater—when it was formed by a meteorite impact.

Comdr. Mitchell said that he and Capt. Shepard would attempt to bring back the largest stones they could carry from the crest of Cone Crater, stones the size of footballs.

One reason the astronauts will look for large stones, Comdr. Mitchell explained, is that the

larger stones are more representative of the minerals which formed them. In studying the larger stones, geologists also have a better chance of examining their internal structure.

Comdr. Mitchell was in Washington Thursday to explain at a press conference how he planned to use a two-wheeled lunar vehicle which resembles a golf cart or a portable cocktail table.

"We have more work to do and equipment to do it with than we can carry in our hands," Comdr. Mitchell said while displaying the aluminum cart. "On our second walk on the moon, we literally won't have enough time to do everything we plan to do. This cart is our answer to the tight time schedule."

The two astronauts will be launched from Cape Kennedy on Jan. 31 and will land in the moon's Fra Mauro hills at 4:02 a.m. on Feb. 5. Their first walk among the hills will be later that same morning, during which they will deploy several instruments, including a seismometer, about 300 feet from their landing craft.

U.S. to Orbit
Steady Telescope
Next Month

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (WP).—An orbiting astronomical observatory with a pointing accuracy of one second of arc (one part in 1,296,000 of a circle) will be rocketed aloft from Cape Kennedy next month.

Its precision, reflecting its unique stabilization, compares to a person observing a golf ball at a distance of 500 miles and keeping his eyes so steady he can count the indentations on the ball.

Designated OAO-B, the spacecraft will be lofted into orbit 480 miles above the earth where its experiment package will gather ultra-violet radiation from more than 14,000 stars in its first year of operation.

The new telescope is expected to return even more precise data than its predecessor, OAO-I, launched Dec. 7, 1968, and now in its 21st month of operation with a pointing accuracy of 20 seconds of arc.

In its study of ultraviolet radiation, OAO-II made some startling discoveries, among them that young, massive stars are even hotter than suspected.

Soviet Navy's Might in Indian Ocean
Building Up as British Withdraw

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is expanding its naval forces in the Indian Ocean as Britain progressively withdraws from its positions east of the Suez Canal.

U.S. military analysts say that the presence of the ships is transforming the Soviet Union into the paramount naval power in the Indian Ocean and in its peripheral waters—the Red and Arabian Seas and the Persian Gulf, which border Iran and the Arab states on which Europe and Japan depend for much of their oil supplies.

The Indian Ocean force is not nearly as large as the Russians' Mediterranean squadron, which includes about 40 vessels and has attracted considerable public attention.

The first noticeable venture by Soviet warships into the Indian Ocean was in March, 1968, shortly after Britain announced its plans to reduce its military commitments in the Middle East and Asia.

6 to 15 Red Ships

Since then, six to 15 Soviet warships have been there regularly. Last summer, they included a guided-missile cruiser, four destroyers, two of them missile types, and a nuclear-powered missile submarine—a far more potent force than any local navy.

The Russians, American analysts say, have been engaging in classic naval diplomacy, conducting maneuvers and visiting 20 ports in 14 countries in an arc from Ceylon at one end to Tanzania at the other.

One recent product was a maritime and civil aviation agreement between the Soviet Union and the island of Mauritius, an independent member of the British Commonwealth in the southern Indian Ocean.

The agreement gives the Soviet Union refueling and docking facilities for trawlers and landing rights for the civil airline, Aeroflot. It is also a convenient place for tankers to pick up fuel for warships at sea.

Pullout Reconsidered

Since the Conservative party came to power in Britain last June, reconsideration has been given to the Labor cabinet's plan to pull out of the Persian Gulf by the end of 1971. Virtually all of the 5,000 to 8,000 men and a frigate and a few minesweepers would be affected.

The United States, it is said, does not intend to challenge the Soviet initiative under current strategic plans. While the Navy has been lobbying for an Indian Ocean force, tight military budgets and domestic pressures against more foreign commitments are militating against it.

2 Aging Destroyers

The U.S. presence consists of a seaplane tender and two aging de-

stroyers that confine their operations to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Some observers have contended that the force is just visible enough to provoke trouble and too small to do anything about it. They said that it should be removed, with occasional visits from Seventh Fleet task forces from the Pacific substituted if a more impressive squadron is not established.

As for the reasons behind the

Soviet expansion into the Indian Ocean, the most apparent one is the desire of Russia to reach into warm waters—a desire that has been repeatedly frustrated in the past by former naval powers like Britain and by the internal weaknesses of Russian society.

One of Peter the Great's more fanciful schemes was to seize Madagascar, off East Africa, and form an alliance with a group of pirates who had taken refuge there.

Russians Shift Sub Tender,
2 Barges Stay in Cienfuegos

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—The Russian submarine tender that left the Cuban port of Cienfuegos eight days ago, easing suspicions somewhat that the Soviets were building a permanent submarine base there, has gone to another Cuban port.

The Pentagon announced Friday that the tender, accompanied by an ocean-going tug, had the day before entered the harbor at Mariel, about 25 miles west of Havana.

Mariel is the port from which Soviet land-based missiles were taken off the island early in 1963 after the Cuban missile crisis.

Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant defense secretary for public affairs, announced the Thursday movement but declined to make any assessment of the situation. "Whether they are there for crew rest, refueling or any other purpose, I don't know," he said.

Defense officials point out that Mariel is a much smaller, already developed Cuban naval base in comparison with the very large, protected deep-water anchorage at Cienfuegos on Cuba's west coast. If the Russians are intent on building a base to service missile-carrying submarines, military analysts believe, Cienfuegos is a more likely spot.

The two ships left Cienfuegos a week ago yesterday and steamed northwest around the tip of Cuba. The Pentagon reported that both ships were engaging in "individual ship maneuvers" 50 to 75 miles north of Havana. Their course, however, had been reported as generally easterly, toward the Atlantic.

The Russians have strongly denied any intention of setting up a submarine base, or "any military base," in Cuba. However, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird last Monday said "there is evidence that naval base construction is going forward" at Cienfuegos.

Since departure of the sub ten-

der from Cienfuegos, the main attention of U.S. defense planners has been on two barges that were towed into that harbor in mid-September after being carried across the Atlantic on a Russian cargo ship.

Officials say the barges have submarine repair facilities on them, but they indicate that there is still no evidence that the equipment is linked specifically with the missile-firing "Yankee Class" of Soviet submarine.

Some officials believe the barges will be removed within the next few weeks, as part of a phased Soviet withdrawal from Cienfuegos. The sub tender had been in Cienfuegos since Sept. 9.

On Sept. 25 the White House issued a strong warning to the Russians. On Tuesday, the Soviets issued their denial of military-base plans in Cuba.

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LONDON BRUSSELS

Canada in Crisis

Canada's invocation of massive emergency powers against the use of kidnapping as a political method did not prevent the use of murder as a political method. But the escalation of terror and of the mobilization of governmental force against terror carry their own warnings.

A whole generation in the West has grown up with no real knowledge of what repression can be. True, that generation talks of repression, but the strength of public opinion and the limited legal steps taken to curb violent dissent in virtually every Western nation do not constitute repression as an older generation saw it function, or as millions in less favored lands know it today. Freedom to agitate against laws and institutions has been confused, for too many, with freedom to act against them. That there is a point at which organized society must say, quite simply, that it refuses to be disorganized by splinter groups, history has repeatedly shown. But there are thousands who are too interested in making history to read it—and so must re-enact the tragic errors of the past.

That it should be Canada which drives this lesson home—Canada whose formal Bill of Rights is comparatively recent, but whose respect for the liberties of the subject is old, and bred in the bone—only heightens the drama and enforces the moral of the con-

frontation between society and those who war against it. Many Canadians were deeply troubled by the extensive powers assumed by Prime Minister Trudeau. Some would have preferred more specific legislation to deal with the terrorists. They will, doubtless, all have their say in today's parliamentary debate.

But unpunished murder, unpunished bombings, unpunished hijackings, are not a Canadian problem alone. If it is true that the kidnapping and murder in Quebec were intended to produce the polarization between the state and the rebels that has occurred, this is only a step—if a tragic step—beyond that technique used in so many demonstrations: to press just past the boundaries of the legally or practicably permissible. The demonstrations usually involve only the police, or a municipal government; the events in Quebec have brought a nation to crisis.

This may please the genuine rebels. But it certainly should give pause to the many thousands of the young who respond to revolutionary slogans without any real notion of what revolution entails. And it should also trouble those of their elders who have either encouraged the sloganeering, or talked of "law and order" as if it involved only some compulsory hair-cutting. In that sense, Canada's crisis is the crisis of the Western world.

Egypt at the Crossroads

The Egyptian electorate, offered no other choice, has confirmed the selection of Anwar Sadat to lead the nation, as one official put it, "in the path of Nasser." That will be no easy mandate, not only because President-elect Sadat is a lesser leader, surrounded by ambitious associates of widely differing points of view, but also because nobody can say for sure what path Gamal Abdel Nasser was following at the time of his death.

Mr. Nasser's old confidant Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, the Minister of National Guidance, reports that only a few hours before his fatal heart attack the late president dictated a message to President Nixon reaffirming his willingness to seek peace with Israel on the basis of the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967.

But Mr. Heykal also has disclosed that Egypt sent three battalions of Palestinian commandos, plus arms and ammunition, to Jordan last month to help guerrillas who are opposed to any peace settlement in their fight against King Hussein, Nasser's partner in the search for peace. And the guidance minister has quoted his former mentor in terms that indicate cynical disdain for the damage done to peace hopes by Egypt's flagrant violations of the standstill cease-fire. According to Mr. Heykal, Mr. Nasser dismissed the "russ" the Israelis were making about the missiles as being "without logic," adding that if the missiles had not already

been set up in the cease-fire zone it was Egypt's "duty" to do so.

President Nasser may have been sincere in his desire for a peaceful way out of the costly confrontation with Israel, but his actions in Jordan and in the cease-fire zone carried Egypt down an altogether different road toward renewed war. If Nasser's successors want to move toward peace, as they must to advance the domestic economic and social programs that are Nasser's legacy, they will have to pursue peace more consistently than he did.

Egypt cannot attain the peace that it needs unless its leaders begin to honor the commitments they are called upon to make on the way to a settlement. Neither the Soviet Union's diversionary resurrection of old peace proposals nor Egyptian Foreign Minister Riad's unjustified attack on the United States at the United Nations can obscure the fundamental issue of broken faith on the part of both Cairo and Moscow. The harsh line adopted by Mr. Riad in public and by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in the first of his private meetings with Secretary Rogers only serves to deepen the atmosphere of distrust that has stalled negotiations.

The world awaits some clear indication from the Egyptians and the Russians that they are now prepared to move by deeds as well as words from confrontation to negotiation in the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Trudeau's Emergency Action

The invoking of the special War Measures Act by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is an unprecedented move by a government in peacetime. It was obviously taken with the support of the leaders of the opposition parties in Ottawa, the Quebec government and the administration of the city of Montreal. Canadians across the country who were undoubtedly jolted by the news will generally support Mr. Trudeau's action. We cannot allow a small terrorist group to shelter behind democratic institutions while attempting to destroy them.

—From the Toronto Telegram.

The Star would have much preferred to see the Trudeau government justify this drastic step to Parliament before taking it, and to claim only those powers under the act which are absolutely necessary to deal with the Quebec situation. The civil liberties of Canadians are not to be lightly suspended. In invoking the War Measures Act, the government's position before the volatile public opinion of Quebec is greatly strengthened by the fact that the Bourassa government and the city government of Montreal asked the federal government to do so. But a request by these governments is not, in itself, sufficient justification.

—From the Toronto Star.

In invoking the War Emergency Act, Mr. Pierre Trudeau has moved Canada's kidnapping crisis on to a new plane. For ten days he and the Quebec provincial government have played a cool, skillful and determined hand. Mr. Trudeau himself deserves high praise for the stand he has taken right from

the start of the affair. Mr. Trudeau accurately diagnosed the issue which lies behind not only the Quebec kidnappings but also those done by the Palestinians and in a number of Latin-American countries. Society has to defend itself, as he put it. The Quebec Liberation Front is not a genuine political movement. It is a band of terrorists who proclaim their goal to be "world revolution."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It is of course a time of anxious concern all around, and for as restrained a use of those powers as the emergency permits. But it is also a time for the public, understandably unaware of the inner dangers and circumstances of the crisis, to restrain its criticism of those powers. It is not yet a police state we are in, but anarchy and terrorism have pressed our state to meet strength with strength.

—From the Ottawa Journal.

Mr. Trudeau must convince us all that his action was neither irresponsible nor ill-considered; that it was, in fact, the only course he could take. Mr. Trudeau must tell us, too, why the Canadian government failed to recognize armed revolution in its early stage and thereby to take adequate steps against it.

—From the Sudbury (Ont.) Star.

For the moment the judgment of reasonable people will have to be suspended, and support must be given to the government. When the crisis is over, the Canadian people will have the right to expect a full accounting and justification for these extraordinary measures.

—From the Ottawa Citizen.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 19, 1895

NEW YORK—The Duke of Marlborough, while taking a bicycle exercise in Central Park this afternoon, was promptly arrested as he coasted downhill and taken to the sub-station. "Do you know who I am?" he asked the man in charge. "No, and I don't care," was the answer. "I want to hold you for coining against the law." The Duke identified himself, and, after pleading ignorance of the law, was discharged.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 19, 1920

PARIS—For several years M. Claude Monet, perhaps the greatest of all living French artists, has been studying and painting water-lilies in every light and every weather, developing them in such a manner that would convey the impression of a beautiful river scene. M. Monet has given 12 of these works to the French nation. They are to be housed in a special building in the garden of the Rodin Museum. The effect of the salon should be most striking.



Against The Middle

Let the Buyer Beware

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Ever since President Nixon vetoed the bill to limit the amount of money candidates can spend on television advertising, the public prints have been full of gloomy predictions that the fat cats were about to take over the television screens, brainwash the voters and buy up all the seats of power in the Great Republic.

Well, it's no joke. Madison Avenue is now the road to the White House. A pleasant smile, a big bankroll and 20 commercials a day look good like a candidate should (what do you want—had grammar of bad taste?), but there must be some way to protect the public from this political huckstering.

If we are forced by the President to put TV political advertising on the same footing as commercial advertising, we could at least adopt some of Sen. Hart's "truth in advertising" devices.

As in the cigarette ads, for example, there is no reason why the grinning picture of your favorite political scoundrel should not carry the warning, "this candidate may be hazardous to your health."

Or perhaps it might be possible to print the dirt or falsehood content in each of his speeches. The "truth in packaging" bills forbid the seller to deceive the buyer by putting a cupful of corn flakes in the big, big jumbo giant family size package, and they don't allow your corner whiskey peddler to water the booze.

Under the present non-rules of political advertising, however, any

political pygmy can be packaged to look like the Chief Justice of the United States. With pancake make-up, hair dye, a good wig and a TelePrompeter, all a candidate needs, other than money, is an eighth-grade capacity to read somebody else's ideas and he has a pretty good chance of winning.

The Voter's Credulity

This depends, however, on the assumption that the voters are boobies who can do nothing to combat this political pollution, and this is not precisely true. The present system rests on the conviction that the more a voter sees a politician the more likely he is to vote for him.

There is no reason, however, why the voter should not take precisely the opposite position. Tom Dewey lost the 1948 presidential election partly because somebody said you had to know him well to dislike him. It is a rough rule of thumb, and might lose us a few good well-heeled candidates, but things wouldn't be much worse if you resolved any doubts by voting for the candidate who advertised the least.

This is not quite as silly as it sounds. Even the officials of the big television networks, who are not indifferent to making money, favored the TV advertising bill the President vetoed; and so did, for majority of the members of the House and Senate, even many of them. It is not a bad idea, by unlimited television advertising.

The reason for this is perfectly clear. Increasingly over the last

25 years, the cost of television campaigning has got beyond the financial means of all but the very richest of men and forced candidates to solicit funds vastly beyond the legal limits. Thus, for example, a Republican administration now engaged in a campaign emphasizing the importance of "law and order" is financing that campaign in ways it knows to be unlawful and then vetoes the first-order bill on limiting campaign expenditures.

Universal Trap

The Democrats, of course, are doing the same thing, only not so effectively, but everybody is trapped in the corruption of the TV financing problem, and this was why not only the networks but also the politicians voted to control it.

Still, the remedy lies not with the President but with the voters. He can fly around the country and give men like Sen. Smith of Illinois and Sen. George Murphy of California some "visibility," but he can't give them anything else.

The problem therefore is to prove that spectacular political advertising that distorts the political picture doesn't pay. They can't win their candidates, but the voters don't have to buy.

Maybe there will be a new TV campaign bill by the time of the presidential election of 1972, for the Congress is for it, but meanwhile the rule of thumb is worth trying in November: "Let the voter beware: The candidate you see the most may be hazardous to your health."

Love and Hate on the Nile

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO—Soviet policy in Egypt has been far cleverer than America's, but it hasn't succeeded as well as it deserves. There is no doubt that without Moscow's aid this country would have disintegrated after its 1967 defeat. Likewise, America is regarded here as an adversary. Yet the Russians certainly aren't loved, nor are the Americans hated.

Instead there is a strange mixture of feelings. The Egyptian people, who are essentially Western-oriented, blame the United States for almost all their troubles, but they continue to admire Americans. Conversely, the Egyptians know that the Soviet Union is their greatest friend, but they don't like the Russians. In the first case there is a strange mixture of individual sympathy and political dislike; in the second case the mixture is the opposite.

The thousands of Russians here don't circulate much, are mostly housed in their own huts and deliberately isolated, have little money to spend, are modest in their tastes and are regarded by the Egyptians as a group of glum, unfriendly, humorless. An official who saw the unemotional Kosygin at Nasser's funeral wondering remarked: "To see tears in the eyes of that man was very strange."

Part of the Russians' trouble is that they have been forced into an anomalous situation. They don't want war but must stress their military assistance. They don't like giving weapons to societies of which they disapprove and feel the need to insist on tight control of training with their equipment. Their very-long-range eln is not a strategic base, however, but to change the social structure in this part of the world.

Despite their inclination, they have been forced to apply methods they call "neocolonialism" when used by others. And it is a truism that no nation can be wholly popular where it maintains troops, even to help. Russia in Egypt is a prime example.

Egyptians are simply not interested in Russian intellectuals, once fascinated by Communism, seem to have switched. They even criticized Nasser for making Cairo too dependent on Moscow. Bookstores are filled with unsold inexpensive Soviet publications. Crowds throng to bad American movies and ignore better Russian ones. Businessmen and officials complain when vital supplies are diverted from Egyptian civilian to Russian military needs.

The Russians make no secret of their low opinion of the Egyptian armed forces, and the latter resent the "arrogance." Nor do the Soviet generals like the fact that Moscow limits its help to defensive weapons and refuses the MIG-23s and ground-to-ground missiles Egypt has requested.

Deluge of Aid

Diplomatically, Moscow has made enormous headway since the gate opened when Dulles pushed Nasser eastward by refusing requests for weapons and withdrawing pledged aid for the Aswan Dam. This trend was not reversed when Washington supported Cairo in the 1956 Suez crisis.

The Soviet Union has been pouring in money, arms, technicians and soldiers ever since. It seemed in 1967, after the Sinai debacle, as if the entire policy had failed, but Moscow made the bold decision to re-equip Egypt. Diplomatically, that decision has paid off hand-

somely, but ideological sympathy has lagged.

The leaders of Egypt's proscribed Communist party are under forced detention. The Egyptians have shown little attraction for Marxism, which runs counter to conservative religious traditions. Indeed, only last week the rector of Al Azhar Seminary, Islam's most prestigious shrine, was summoned to tell newspaper readers about freedom of religion—above all for Moslems—in the U.S.S.R.

To date the Russians haven't tried to penetrate the machinery of Egypt's Arab Socialist Union party. Kosygin made plain that all he new wants is a stable government to succeed Nasser, not necessarily one oriented toward Moscow.

But even with this wise policy of help, tact and minimal interference, the Russians aren't as widely liked or wholly relied upon as one would expect—above all when contrasted to the unpopularity of the pro-Israeli policy of Russia's enemy, the United States.

Nasser, a wily man, never wanted to be left alone in a tête-à-tête with Moscow. He sought help from Russia but good relations with America and thought for a while he had these after Nixon's election. He even told one statesman: "I will never allow a Sovietization of Egypt." He was confident that he was strong enough to risk embrace by the Russian bear without smothering.

Against this background, two basic questions face Cairo's new government. In continuing Nasser's policy, will it seek good American relations as well as Russian aid? And, if it falls in this quest, will it be crushed by the bear hug?

The Helsinki Arms Talks

Two-Handed Stud

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—An old Soviet position on arms control is expected to be revived when the strategic arms limitation talks resume in Helsinki on Nov. 2. The fate of the many months of talks probably will depend on whether the points involved can be resolved.

What is involved are (1) American tactical nuclear weapons, numbering about 7,200 by public acknowledgment, stationed in Western Europe, or, more precisely, drop them on the Soviet Union; and (2) tactical aircraft on U.S. Navy carriers which can likewise drop nuclear weapons over the Soviet Union.

When the United States and the Soviet Union had their initial round in Helsinki from Nov. 17 to Dec. 22 last year, the Soviets laid down a dictum on what they considered to be "strategic" weapons in the context of a "negotiation on curbing the strategic armaments race," the agreed Moscow-Washington phraseology. The dictum: Strategic weapons include any American weapons that can reach Soviet soil and any Soviet weapons that can reach American soil.

Following this line, the Soviets at Helsinki pushed hard for discussion of American tactical aircraft based in Western Europe and on carriers. The United States response was that the Soviet counterweight to these weapons systems was the 700 medium-range and intermediate-range missiles mostly located in the western Soviet Union and targeted on NATO countries in Western Europe. The Soviets rejected this analysis, saying the missiles mentioned could not reach the United States and therefore were not "strategic." The Americans, knowing that this line of Soviet reasoning went back at least as far as a 1964 Moscow proposal to freeze weapons, rejected it.

The Vienna Meetings
When the Vienna phase of talks began April 16 the issue of whether tactical aircraft, land and carrier-based, should be included under "strategic" weapons was unresolved. Whatever the reasoning in the Kremlin on this issue, it was obvious that Moscow was as aware of the Soviet position as the West German government would strongly object to any lessening of American nuclear power in Western Europe as long as the 700 Soviet missiles remained untouched.

In April at Vienna the Soviet Union orally presented what it called "basic provisions" of what it would like in an arms agreement. This included the tactical aircraft, but it did not include what the United States wanted: mutual limitation on the growing number of the massive Soviet SS-9, intercontinental, missiles. Nonetheless, the Soviet proposal was close enough to the American hopes to produce a June reassessment after the chief U.S. negotiator, Gerard C. Smith, and some top aides flew back to Washington. Accordingly, on July 24 the United States put forward at Vienna its "basic provisions."

The American proposal added strategic bombers to the category of weapons to come under the "strategic" limitation but it did not include the tactical aircraft. Thus when the Vienna talks ended on Aug. 14 the two sides were at least, as the saying goes, within the same ball park. Each agreed to put a numerical limitation on ICBMs plus submarine missiles plus bombers and on anti-missile systems, or prohibit them altogether.

At the moment both the Americans and the Soviets, having had a vacation, are now drifting back to their desks to prepare for Round Three in Helsinki, expected to last from Nov. 2 to early or mid-December. Currently, the Soviet position is being explained with heavy emphasis on those tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe and on American aircraft carriers. A more formal Soviet proposal expected in Helsinki reportedly will include those "strategic" weapons systems.

It also is being explained that any ABM anti-missile agreement would call for limiting such systems to protection of the command and control centers in the two national capitals rather than going to what is known as "zero ABM." In this respect much is made of the fact that the United States

has begun construction of a Safeguard ABM system in Montana and North Dakota which, proposing, in the arms talks, a ban on such sites.

One key factor in the strategic arms race that has been left out of the rival proposals is an limitation on multiple warheads. The United States initially proposed a ban on testing such warheads but coupled it with a demand for on-site inspection. The Soviets rejected any such inspection inside the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Position
It is suggested on the Soviet side that what is needed is not a ban on testing but a ban on deployment of multiple warheads. The Americans call that an unrealistic proposal because to check on a proposed instrument would be to be held within a few feet each warhead. The Soviet count is that in time satellites will be able to do such inspecting. Then result is that the multiple-warhead issue, for these and other reasons such as the presumed American technological lead, has been put aside.

On the SS-9, the United States called for limitation by number using cubic content as a way to designate such high-volume missiles. The Soviets at Vienna do not agree but they did not say in their response on this critical issue will be awaited in Helsinki because, from the American standpoint, there can be no arms agreement without a ceiling on SS-9s, to the total ceiling on missile both land and sea-based, at bombers, the United States proposed a specific number. It is not to be about the current level of the two rival inventories (under construction plus deployment around 2,000 each. Here again the Soviets appeared to accept the principle but did not say yes or no to the number or offer their own figure.

It is recognized here that Moscow has a point, in logic, in contending that tactical aircraft able to deliver nuclear weapons to Soviet soil are "strategic." But if the Americans are adamant on anything as much as the SS-9 issue, it is that the United States will not include tactical aircraft, land or carrier-based, in the initial agreement. However, it is possible that some accommodation can be arrived at, if Moscow is as determined as many feel it is to get to terms.

One possibility would be a partial tacit agreement that the Soviets would build no more medium and intermediate-range missiles and that the United States would not increase its tactical and carrier aircraft. At present both sides are at a standstill on these weapons systems, although the patch of a squadron of F-1 fighter-bombers to British base late this year will probably add point to the Soviet argument.

Another possibility is to switch the issue of tactical aircraft to another forum, talks on mutual balanced force reductions. These talks are not yet ready, upon, but both NATO and the Warsaw Pact have been edging toward them, though by somewhat different routes. In any case such talks, whatever the forum, would involve not just the two superpowers but also their allies in Western and Eastern Europe.

Letters

You Pays Your Dough...

Regarding a recent letter which contrasted the American expression "good as gold" with the French "good as good bread," could this difference be owing to the fact that few Americans have ever tasted bon pain and the French have never found anything to equal it?

Sellans, France.

N. N.

Right?

It's true, as Mr. Guedes (Oct. 11) says, that the majority is always right. But it would seem that the majority in the U.S. these days is becoming increasingly Right.

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Spirit of Detente Flags

U.S. and Russia: A Chill in the Air

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Soviet-American relations, always an uneasy combination of rivalry and accommodation, have long fluctuated between moods of détente and confrontation, and lately the mood has been sour.

In recent years, crises have arisen between Washington and Moscow when one superpower felt the other was trampling on a vital interest. The Americans, for example, reacted angrily to the Soviet move to put strategic missiles into Cuba in 1962; the Soviets were aroused by the start of American bombing against North Vietnam in 1965; Washington displayed a cold response to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Nothing so menacing or dramatic as an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation over Cuba has occurred this fall. But lesser events have produced a crisis of confidence and left American-Soviet relations in a more prickly state than at any time since the Nixon administration took office.

Last week Secretary of State William Rogers was in New York to probe Soviet intentions at meetings with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Public Polemics

Washington and Moscow have been bickering with public polemics. Even Mr. Rogers, that mildest of Republican spokesmen, publicly proclaimed his mistrust of Moscow. And the Soviets sharply retorted that "Washington was slandering" it with charges of deceit.

The irony—indeed, perhaps the cause of the present disenchanted state—is that just nine short weeks ago the Nixon administration was flying along

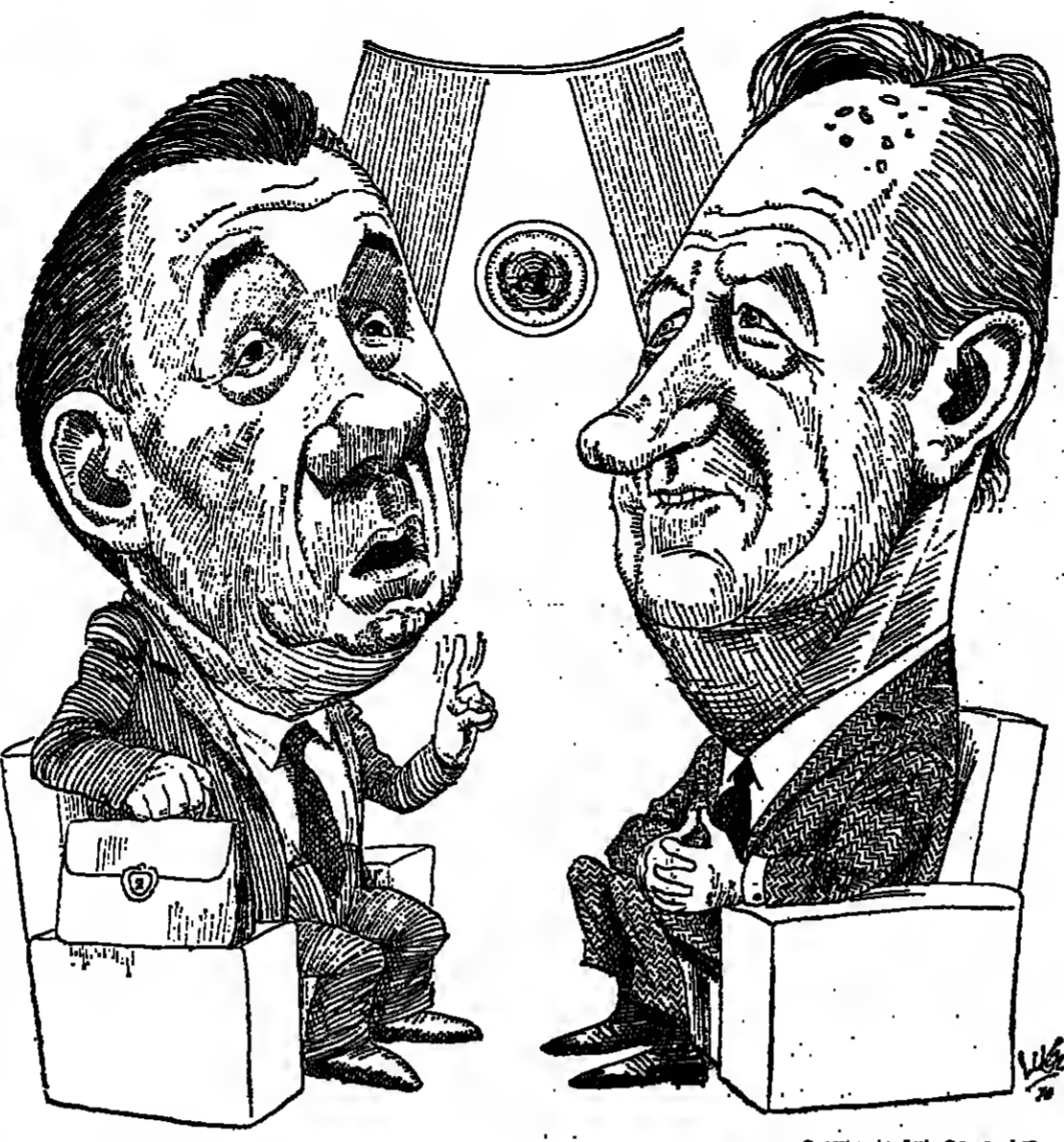
in exaggerated euphoria about the state of affairs with Moscow. The White House saw grounds for optimism about an ultimate arms control agreement; the Russians showed willingness to ease restrictions on Western movement around Berlin; in the Middle East, the Soviets seemed to be shifting from tactics of greater military involvement to backing American efforts for a cease-fire and Arab-Israeli negotiations.

The optimism began to unravel along the banks of the Suez Canal. Reluctantly, and even chastising itself for earlier leniency to assessing the Soviet military buildup in Egypt, the administration concluded that the Russians had conspired with the Egyptians to violate the standstill cease-fire by expanding surface-to-air missile complexes along the canal.

Syrian Incident

Next, and perhaps more jarring to the White House, came the Syrian intervention in the Jordanian civil war. Although lower officials were skeptical of actual Soviet connivance, the White House took the Syrian intervention as evidence that the old opportunism of Soviet power politics had come to the fore.

At that point, the United States decided to make an issue over what the White House saw as disturbing information that the Soviets might be constructing a base for nuclear-armed submarines at Cienfuegos, Cuba. The White House viewed this with "the most serious concern," pointedly recalling the Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding of 1962 that Moscow would not implant offensive strategic weapons on Cuban soil. Critics immediately chided the administration for cold war posturing and some officials conceded privately that most of the information was old and still inconclusive.



Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Rogers.

Across the globe in Berlin, Western air traffic came under harassment and a Soviet air controller announced that two of three air corridors from West Germany to West Berlin were being closed. The British and Americans, always sensitive to pressure at Berlin, quickly challenged the Soviet by flying aircraft through the air corridors. Nothing happened and Moscow dismissed it as a subordinate's mistake.

Injured Innocence

Throughout it all, the Soviets have assumed an air of injured innocence, denying that they

had been involved in any violations of the Arab-Israeli cease-fire or that Soviet crews were manning missile sites along the Suez Canal. The American charges, said the Kremlin, constituted a "campaign of slander." American worries over Cuba were a "concoction" because, Moscow said, it was not constructing "its own" base in Cuba.

As if to demonstrate that Washington, not Moscow, was being unreasonable, the Soviets declared they were abiding by the Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding and some of their sub leaders left Cienfuegos. Then they released much of the Mid-

dle East peace proposals they had submitted in June to the Big Four. But Washington, which earlier found these proposals mildly encouraging, now dismissed them as "sour wine in an old bottle."

The Soviets were undoubtedly as uncomfortable about the warm welcome American capitalists were giving Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu as Americans were about the Soviet wowing of French President Georges Pompidou, but Moscow held its tongue on that point.

Unwritten Rules

In Washington, some were inclined to view the administration's wowing of Ceausescu as a result, at least partially, of the election campaign or possibly the natural reassertion of President Nixon's old cold war outlook.

But the administration insisted that its concerns were genuine and not exaggerated. What was at stake, the White House felt, was not so much the Western position in any given area but what one official called the "unwritten rules of the game," the carefully constructed basis for confidence and restraint in superpower relations.

The White House was worried that the Soviets seemed willing to seize narrow tactical advantages along the Suez Canal, or in Jordan, or in Cuba, at the risk of jeopardizing the larger interest of maintaining candid relations with Washington in the pursuit of broader settlements.

This put a premium on not only the substance but also the atmosphere of Mr. Rogers' talks with Mr. Gromyko. Their four-hour session Friday night gave the United States no encouragement, eased none of the administration's doubt about Soviet intentions. Mr. Rogers made no headway in seeking accord with the Soviets on the Middle East and Berlin; privately as well as publicly they spurned Mr. Nixon's Indo-China peace initiative and rejected American charges of their involvement in cease-fire violations along the Suez Canal. Nothing occurred to revive the flagging spirit of détente.

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Energetic, Far-Reaching Campaign

Nixon Takes to the Hustling

By Robert M. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON.—Between Mr. Nasser (who died) and Mr. Agnew (who remains very much alive), Richard Nixon hasn't been getting many headlines recently. But yesterday the second half of the Republican party's one-two political punch embarked on a whirlwind tour of four states in an effort to lend his prestige to his party's efforts to pick up a few seats in the House and Senate in the coming Congressional elections.

A couple of months ago in St. Louis he allowed as how he wouldn't be doing much campaigning. But no one believed him then and rightly so, for yesterday's tour of Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin was merely openers for what promises to be one of the most ambitious political efforts by any President since Andrew Johnson first toured the country in support of his reconstruction policies a century ago.

Before his four-state sweep yesterday Mr. Nixon had paid visits to Georgia and Connecticut. Tomorrow and Tuesday he is scheduled to touch down in Ohio, North Dakota, Tennessee and Indiana. He may hit as many as a dozen more states before he is through. Visits to Texas, Minnesota and Illinois were added to the schedule Friday. And it will surprise no one if on election day Sen. Clemente's premier citizen casts his vote in California for his old and embattled friend, George Murphy. The business of government, in short, has temporarily taken a back seat and the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, has dropped the pretense that these are non-political swings. Much to his credit, he has announced that the taxpayers will be reimbursed for that part of the President's travel that can legitimately be called political; namely, most of it.

In terms of technique Mr. Nixon has so far revealed nothing new. In both Georgia and Connecticut last week, for example, he posed before cameras with local candidates to draw through crowds, tossed out a few lines for the local press, managed wherever he went to include a few ethnic references, except to repeat his pledge—polished on his recent European trip—to usher in a "generation of peace."

No Innovation

Mr. Nixon's involvement in this campaign is hardly a recent phenomenon. He is simply making himself more visible. Since last spring he has been quietly masterminding GOP strategy, selecting candidates, supervising the construction of a White House political management team and keeping a close eye on the adventures of his Vice President, Mr. Agnew. He has reviewed Mr. Agnew's campaign schedule in some detail and selected the main themes of his speeches.

Until last week, however, Mr. Nixon remained aloof from the turmoil of the campaign trail. This, too, was part of the strategy—which calls for Mr. Agnew to soften up the opposition by finding those issues best calculated to put the Democrats on the defensive, while the President played the statesman in Europe and otherwise rationed the resources of his incomparable position until the appropriate moment.

From all accounts, Mr. Agnew has done his work well, despite lapses in taste and style that could prove counterproductive. Not only has he dominated the front pages and added a host of weird alliterations to the English language, but he has somehow managed to persuade a good part of the public that the Democrats are responsible for inflation, crime and campus unrest.

The remarkable thing about this is that the party in power is usually on the defensive in midterm elections, not the other way around. Murray M. Chotiner, who now dispenses political advice from the East Wing of the White House, should be feeling proud. It was Mr. Chotiner who first sold Richard Nixon on the idea, back in the 1940s, that most people cast their vote for something, and that the successful politician therefore tries to expose—the

weaknesses of his opponent's position while exposing very little of his own.

Mr. Nixon's decision to surface now is not without risk. It is by no means certain, for example, that Mr. Agnew's efforts will have made a measurable difference by Nov. 3. Early hopes, that the Republicans could seize control of the Senate and greatly narrow the gap in the House have faded. Many key races are now rated as toss-ups. Accordingly, Mr. Nixon has placed his formidable reputation as a political south-saver squarely on the line.

Why therefore is he doing it, and can he make a difference? There is some suspicion here that he is delivering a gleamingly swinging by the President a necessary antidote, at this stage, to the savage attacks of the Vice President—in short, soothing crocodile tears for Mr. Agnew's victims. But the real answer to the first question is probably supplied by the second: he is doing it because he believes it can make a difference.

Key Races

His congressional strategists have told him repeatedly that he does not need numerical control of the Senate to regain the legislative initiative. What he needs are three or four key seats. It would be useful, accordingly, to get rid of Senators Albert Gore of Tennessee and Vance Hartke of Indiana—hence

the visits to those two states. Equally useful to save states like Senator Winston Front from Vermont and Murphy of California from what could be a defeat and to help ease office new senatorial faces Robert Taft in Ohio, Will Cramer in Florida and Kleppe in North Dakota.

Although he will talk at peace and in gentler tones the same moral pitch to the America against permissiveness and marijuana that Mr. Agnew has been making in his style in recent weeks, his weapon will be his presence the television time he will inevitably command for the candidates he chooses to brace.

Nothing he says on the air can be as valuable as the courage that his mere presence can give to the who contribute the money, the housewives primed for minute telephone canvasses, can the substance of what he says in his speeches as the sheer political value of his appearance in the local candidates inherit any presidential visit. Nixon is not out to solve problems of the world between now and Nov. 3. His hope to turn the power of the media to the ambitions of his candidates.

His appearance could be the difference in close races. It does not, prevailing estimate of his political acumen will undergo revision.

Gallup Poll

Nixon's Popularity Hits 59% Highest Level Since July

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 18.—Since his cease-fire proposal and trip to Europe, President Nixon's popularity has registered an increase of three percentage points over an early September rating, according to the Gallup poll. The latest figure is 59 percent, the highest recorded since July.

Interviewing for the survey began on Oct. 8, two days after Mr. Nixon's report to the nation on his cease-fire proposal.

An analysis of the "rub-off" effect of a President's popularity in off-year congressional elections, indicates that when the White House incumbent's popularity is more than 60 percent, losses in Congress tend to be below normal. When the incumbent's rating is in the 50s no rub-off effect is discernible.

The popularity of presidents has been recorded periodically since the Gallup poll was started on Oct. 1, 1937. Throughout the last three decades, this question has been regularly put to carefully selected samples of all adult citizens of the nation.

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President?

The results of the poll completed last week, with the since mid-July:

| | Disapprove | Approve | % |
|-----------------|------------|---------|---|
| Oct. 9-13 | 59 | 27 | |
| Aug. 28-Sept. 1 | 56 | 30 | |
| Sept. 1-10 | 55 | 32 | |
| July 10-12 | 51 | 33 | 1 |

For the survey reported yesterday, a total of 1,431 adults were interviewed in person more than 300 individual selected localities across the nation.

In another survey, Gallup found that the number of Americans who favor admitting Communist China to the United Nations has reached the highest point ever recorded by the polling organization.

The survey, completed in September, covered 1,497 adults who were asked this question:

Do you think Communist China should or should not be admitted as a member of the United Nations?

The results were:

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Should | 35% |
| Should not | 49% |
| No opinion | 16% |

Humphrey, Stung by Agnew, Makes Apology to Johnson

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 18 (WP).—Hubert Humphrey, stung by Vice-President Agnew's charge that he had committed "the political turncoat act of the year," apologized to Lyndon B. Johnson Friday for saying the former President was "paranoid about the Vietnam war in 1968."

"Paranoid is not the right word," Mr. Humphrey said. "I used it in a bad way." Mr. Agnew said later that Mr. Humphrey definitely meant to apologize to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Humphrey, seeking a political comeback as a candidate for the Senate seat being vacated by Eugene McCarthy, quoted in The New York Times magazine last Sunday as saying "I had a President who was absolutely paranoid about the war."

Campaigning in Florida, Mr. Agnew cited this statement adding that Mr. Humphrey now "viciously attacks" the man who made him Vice-President and a presidential candidate.

Answering a question about the matter Friday at the University of Minnesota, Mr. Humphrey said he never called Lyndon B. Johnson a "paranoid" but he did say "sometimes talk too much."

Mr. Humphrey told the students he was simply trying to interview for the article to explain how deeply concerned and involved Mr. Johnson was with the "heavy burden of the struggle (the war) upon him."

He described Mr. Johnson as getting "very much upset" by the worry that "any of us" might "talk off the cuff" and jeopardize chances for negotiations.

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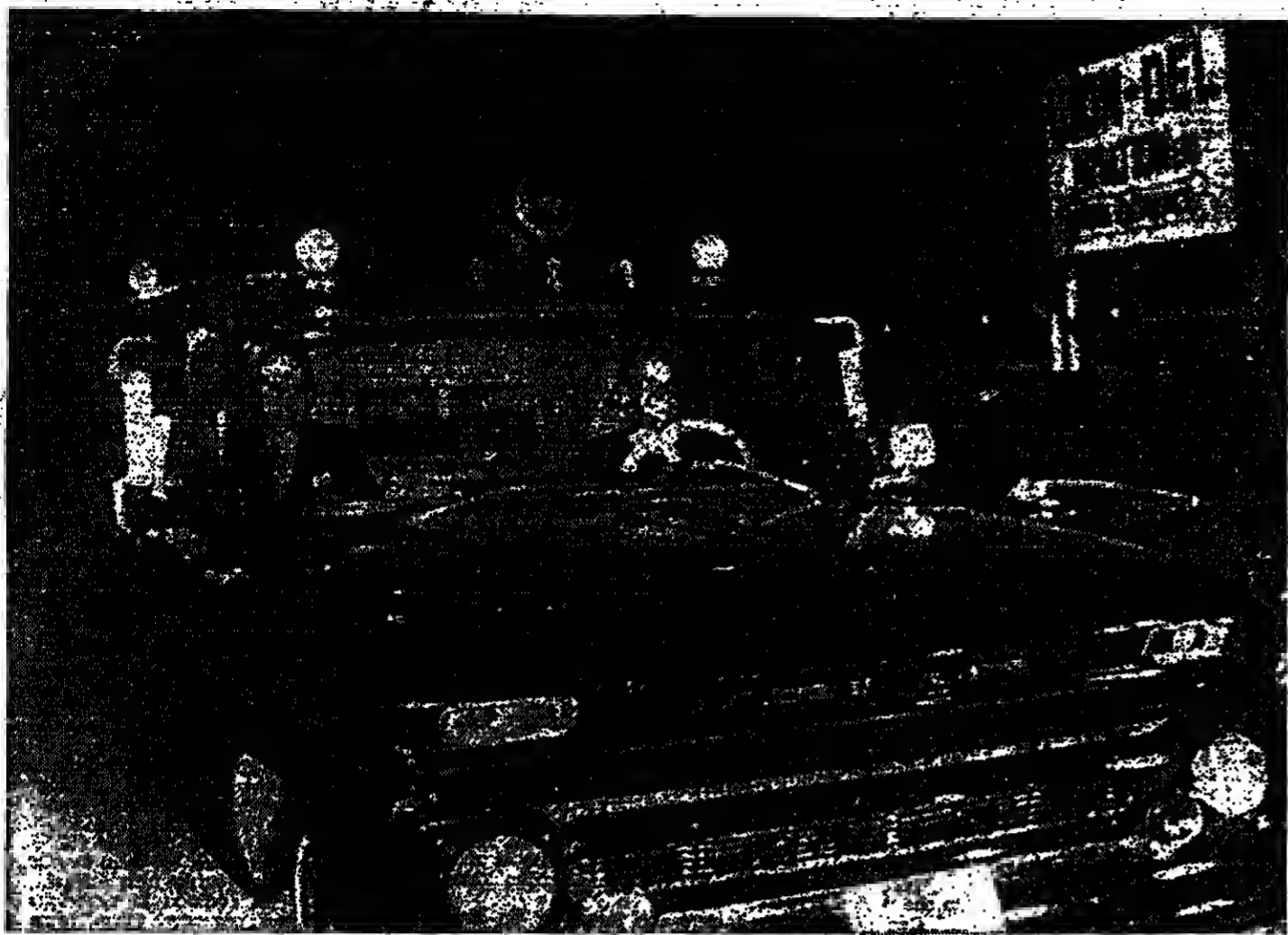
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A morgue truck carries the body of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte at Montreal yesterday. The murder by Quebec fanatics has touched off fears of a backlash between the English and French-speaking communities.

Trudeau vs. Terrorists

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA (NYT)—In the two centuries since New France became first the British colony of Canada, after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec city, and then eventually became an independent nation, English and French-speaking Canadians have lived generally at peace.

There have been times of friction, but most of the French felt they shared in the government of their country, even if they might feel less at home in provinces other than Quebec because of their language. At the same time, down through the years, there has persisted a frequently vocal minority which demanded independence for a French Quebec state.

The size of this group grew, especially during the two World Wars, when the French vigorously opposed conscription to fight a "British" war.

In the early 1950s, after political methods seemed to have failed, some of the more extreme French nationalists, who demanded a Quebec separate from the rest of Canada, turned to terrorist tactics. Favorite targets for terrorist bombs were mail boxes bearing the royal coat of arms. The statue of the victor of Quebec, James Wolfe, was dynamited too.

De Gaulle Intervenes

In 1967, as Canada marked its 100th year of independence from Britain, the cause of separatism was given a spectacular boost when French President de Gaulle from the balcony of Montreal City Hall cried to a massive crowd: "Vive le Québec libre!"

But since then, although the bombings and the rhetoric have continued, most Canadians felt their troubles were on the way to solution. Their hopes centered on the person of Pierre Elliott Trudeau who in 1968 had become the federal Prime Minister. Mr. Trudeau seemed the ideal Canadian: He was of mixed French and Scottish descent; he was eloquent in both languages; his personal flamboyance and wit were political novelties in good, gray Canada.

Then, eleven days ago, the most militant of all the separatists, the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, launched a new tactic. They kidnapped British diplomat James Cross and later a Quebec cabinet minister, Pierre Laporte—since found

murdered—and held them as ransom for a score of the FLQ supporters jailed for earlier bombings.

Mr. Trudeau took a tough line toward the separatist demands, climaxing last Friday by his invocation of wartime powers to enable federal and Quebec authorities to deal with the "insurrection threat" posed by the terrorists.

In an impromptu exchange with reporters, he described as "bleeding hearts" any of those who questioned his calling out troops, to protect federal officials and diplomats in Ottawa.

'Bleeding Hearts'

"There are a lot of bleeding hearts around who just don't like to see people with helmets and guns," he said. "All I can say is go on and bleed. But it is more important to keep law and order in the society than to be worried about weak-kneed people who don't like the looks of . . ."

Reporters, and everyone else watched Mr. Trudeau—the man who, growing up in Montreal as a student, teacher and lawyer, was considered something of a bleeding heart, himself. He wanted change, and he wanted it fast, in the archaic political system of Premier Duplessis.

But when Pierre Trudeau went federalist by running for a seat in Parliament in 1965 and began rising to power as an establishment Liberal he was no longer the darling of the Quebec dissenters, who had grown impatient with "democratic politics." When Mr. Trudeau shortly after becoming Prime Minister in June, 1968, found himself the target of flying bottles and separatist epithets ("Trudeau au poteau," "Trudeau to the gallows") he and the separatists—at least the disorderly among them—knew they were irreconcilable foes.

Last week when Mr. Trudeau had to decide whether to try saving the lives of the two hostages or to protect the whole society (Montreal police had learned that the FLQ planned to follow the kidnappings with a program of "selected assassination") he unhesitatingly chose the second alternative.

The Prime Minister was tough from the start. He counseled Quebec's Premier, the young and able but inexperienced Robert Bourassa, to open up a direct contact with the kidnappers, not to negotiate and compromise, but to make clear the hard line of the two governments (in Quebec and Ottawa) involved.

When this was done, Mr. Trudeau in a succession of telephone conversations steered Mr. Bourassa's hand, pressing him not to meet such "impossible" demands as the release of 23 jailed persons, called "political prisoners" by the kidnappers and "bandits" by Mr. Trudeau.

Meanwhile, the Quebec Premier conferred by telephone with Mr. Trudeau, and a formal request to the federal government for broader police powers was decided on.

Mr. Trudeau and his cabinet were ready to invoke these powers, dormant for 25 years, the minute Mr. Bourassa's 3 a.m. deadline arrived. The proclamation and accompanying regulations specifying the new police powers went into effect at 4 a.m. At 5 a.m. reporters, called from their beds to the parliamentary press gallery, were informed by Romeo LeBlanc, Mr. Trudeau's press secretary, that police in Quebec, certainly in Montreal, were already making raids and arrests—without benefit of warrants—under their expanded authority.

Before the day was out hundreds of persons suspected of membership in the FLQ, or even of giving assistance to members, were in custody for at least 90 days without hope of bail except by consent of the provincial attorney general.

The typical English Montreal resident lives in a house or new apartment in the western half of the city. French Canadians and immigrants live in the faded brick tenements of the east or the newer cramped duplex houses on the north side.

The English built thriving trading, shipping and financial houses here in the 19th century. They run all five of Canada's biggest banks, most of the insurance and securities houses and the country's biggest conglomerate, the Canadian Pacific. To be sure, a great number of Montreal's English hold ordinary jobs and live modestly—but proportionately more of the French do. The French also account for nearly all of Quebec's chronically high unemployment.

Move to the Cities

According to some historians, the life of the French colonial community went back to France after Britain conquered the colony, leaving only artisans and the farmers on the rocky soil along the St. Lawrence. In addition, the Roman Catholic Church discouraged the pursuit of profit, while the Protestant ethic encouraged it among the English.

Traditionalism, ruralism and church influence have come tumbling down since World War II and tens of thousands of French Quebec residents have flocked to the cities, especially Montreal.

An expanding system of universities and junior colleges adds annually to the ranks of French Canadian technicians, professionals and administrators. According to a management consultant, big Montreal companies seek French Canadians qualified for upper-middle and top jobs as eagerly, and with as little success, as American companies have been seeking blacks. The group's experience simply is lacking.

An English executive noted that whereas at one time two English and five French Canadians would automatically speak English at a business meeting, now each man is likely to use his own tongue.

Before last April's decisive Liberal party provincial election victory, the English were retreating—moving to Toronto, in some cases—before a tide of French Canadian nationalism and separatism. An American executive who moved here found himself received by the English "like reinforcements arriving at a besieged garrison."

Presumably, the two kidnappings reawakened such anxieties and the Federal-provincial effort to smash the Front for the Liberation of Quebec tended to assuage them. It remains to be seen how much new polarization results—and the extent of the backlash each community directs against the other—as a result of yesterday's events.

One-Sixth English

The English account for about one-sixth of Quebec's population of 6 million, with roughly 750,000 of them living in Montreal, a metropolis of 2.2 million. The English, a royal commission has found, earn more than do the French and hold a disproportionately large number of middle and high salaried jobs.

Table is based on the 1961 census. The present population of Canada is about 21 million.

British.....43.8%
French.....30.4%
German.....5.8%
Ukrainian.....2.6%
Italian.....2.5%
Dutch.....2.4%
Scandinavian.....2.1%
Native Indian and Eskimo.....1.2%
Jewish.....1.0%
Russian.....0.7%
Chinese.....0.3%
Japanese.....0.2%
Other.....7.0%

How Safe Is Marijuana?

Series of Tests Raises Some Serious Questions

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK (NYT)—Marijuana is one of the oldest and most widely used drugs known to man. Yet scientists know less about its safety than they do about many newer drugs. Last week, at a hearing of a committee that is evaluating New York state marijuana laws, a pharmacologist reported findings from his experiments on animals that raise serious questions about the safety of marijuana. What his experiments on pregnant mice and rats mean for humans is not entirely clear. But other recent reports in medical journals indicate that some physicians are becoming increasingly concerned about the possible adverse effects of marijuana in man.

Dr. Vincent dePaul Lynch told the New York committee that pregnant rats that breathed marijuana smoke at the equivalent of one cigarette a day for 10 days in his laboratory at St. John's University here, had produced offspring with serious genetic defects. Dr. Lynch, whose field is toxic and adverse reactions of drugs on the brain, said in an interview that about 20 percent of the mice whose mothers had smoked marijuana during their pregnancy were born with cleft palates and defective jaws. This congenital damage, he said, was not limited to smoking during any specific period of pregnancy.

Two Generations

More disturbing to Dr. Lynch was the appearance of the same defects in the next two generations after the damaged mice were mated. This finding implicated genetic damage though Dr. Lynch did not test

for defects in chromosomes, the bundles of hereditary information. His experiments were controlled. That is, he exposed an equal number of mice to a similar amount of smoke from timothy hay, not marijuana, to rule out the possibility that smoke alone caused the defects. None of these control mice, he said, developed defects.

Dr. Lynch said that he undertook these experiments at the urging of Henry Giordano, former associate director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. When he heard Dr. Lynch report abnormalities in mice resulting from mescaline, Mr. Giordano suggested that Dr. Lynch try the same experiment with marijuana. "I thought marijuana studies would be a waste of time," said Dr. Lynch, who succumbed to his scientific curiosity, however, which was based on information that researchers in Georgia and the British West Indies had reported in medical journal articles after injecting marijuana into other small animals.

"These results are ominous enough to suggest that women be specifically cautioned to avoid marijuana during pregnancy," Dr. Richard G. Pillard wrote in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine in commenting on these new studies.

Dr. Lynch considered inhalation of smoke a more realistic experiment than feeding or injecting marijuana into animals. In his experiments, Dr. Lynch noted that mother mice destroyed some of their offspring at birth. When he examined these mice, he found that they had cleft palates and defective jaws.

Dr. Lynch said that he had given a brief report of his findings to a combined National Institute of Health and Na-

tional Science Foundation meeting earlier this year.

A drug's effects—good or bad—on animals may not hold true for man. Drugs of proven benefit to man, such as penicillin, insulin and cortisone, can cause birth defects in animals. Determining marijuana's effects on pregnant humans would require experiments that Dr. Lynch, among other scientists, considers impractical and unethical. Such studies would require pregnant women to purposely smoke measured amounts of marijuana—and nothing else—over a specified time to see if their babies were born defective. The better part of a century would pass before the effects on future generations could be determined.

Psychotic Reactions

What concerns Dr. Lynch and other doctors are reports of psychotic reactions among marijuana smokers, though no one has proved that there is a cause and effect.

Twelve American soldiers had acute psychotic reactions after using marijuana in Vietnam. Dr. John A. Talbot and Dr. James W. Teague reported last year in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Many more soldiers are believed to have experienced such reactions because one-third of American troops reportedly smoke marijuana in Vietnam where, these doctors reported, marijuana is cheap, readily available and disguised in regular American cigarette packs.

Other doctors in this country and elsewhere have also reported psychotic reactions in civilians.

As the popularity of marijuana has increased, doctors' reports have hinted at adverse reactions such as bronchitis. In a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Milton M. Waldman of the Bronx reported a patient who smoked five to six marijuana cigarettes a day for a few years and who developed "a marked bronchitis," that is, an inflammation of the windpipe.

'Lost' Effects

Dr. Waldman pointed out that the possible adverse effects of marijuana smoking on the lungs, including cancer, have "been lost in the arguments about the behavioral and psychological effects of the drug."

Recreational use of drugs such as marijuana has always been part of society. Not all users, obviously, are harmed by marijuana and doctors do not know which users are adversely affected or how often reactions occur. Of course, no one has ever said that inhalation of smoke is beneficial. Man smoked cigarettes for centuries before scientists accumulated evidence of tobacco's harm. Now numerous studies attest to the fact that cigarette smoke can lead not only to various lung diseases including cancer, but also heart ailments.

Some doctors wonder whether marijuana smoking might do the same thing. But answers to such questions require more animal and then human experiments, money and time. Meanwhile, the debate over penalties for those using marijuana will continue.



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By Condon Bakstansky

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are

| | | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|----------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Betz Labs .32 | | 43 | 41 | 41 | -2 1/2 |
| Bevis Indusl | | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Bibb Mfg | | 8 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 8 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| Bio. Drum .55c | | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |

New-issue managers were looking for him in the hopes of firm placement, which would preclude the discounting now going on.

Readers were wondering where he's disappeared since showing strong interest in the twin Esso and Gulf issues of September. Inventories are building, accounting for some of the marking down. Price oddities—the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Take the current state of the economy. Even though industrial production fell 1.7 percent in September, two-thirds of which resulted from the automotive shutdown starting on Sept. 15, the nation's gross

It was the same story in the list declined in quiet trading 1 1/4; the Bank of America was off 3/4.

the bank group, where most of the gains were. Security Pacific dropped a point and Crocker Na-

may range between \$12 billion and \$20 billion because of the shortfall in revenues traceable to lower corporate profits, among other things.

However, federal spending has not been wild and a surplus

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

By Alexander R. Hammer

It was the same story in the list declined in quiet to 1 1/4; the Bank of America national was off 3/4.

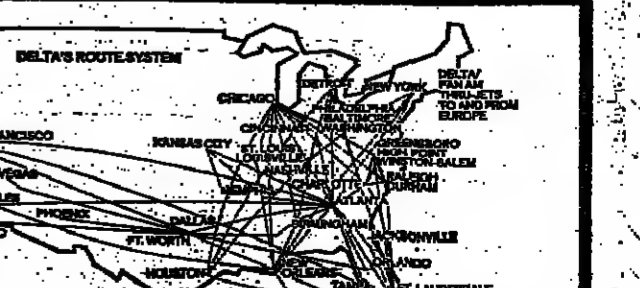
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However, federal spending has not been wild and a surplus (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

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| High Low Cost China | | |
| High Low Cost China | | |

| | Net | | | | Net | | |
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| | High | Low | Last Close | | High | Low | Last Close |
| Mortgage Assoc | 22 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | Petroleum Co 1.60a | 47 1/2 | 42 | 47 1/2 |
| MortgageInvTr 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | Petroleum Corp .60 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| MortgageFamTr 1.25e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for A 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for B 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for C 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for D 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for E 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for F 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for G 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for H 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for I 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for J 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for K 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for L 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for N 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for O 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for P 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for Q 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for R 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for S 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for T 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for U 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for V 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for W 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for X 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for Y 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for Z 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AA 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AB 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AD 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AE 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AH 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AI 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AK 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AL 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AM 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AN 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for AP 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for BB 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for BJ 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for DM 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for DZ 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
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| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EB 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EC 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for ED 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EE 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EF 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EG 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EH 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EI 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EJ 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EK 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EL 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EM 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | PhilaRoad for EN 6 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mutual Fund 1.15e | | | | | | | |

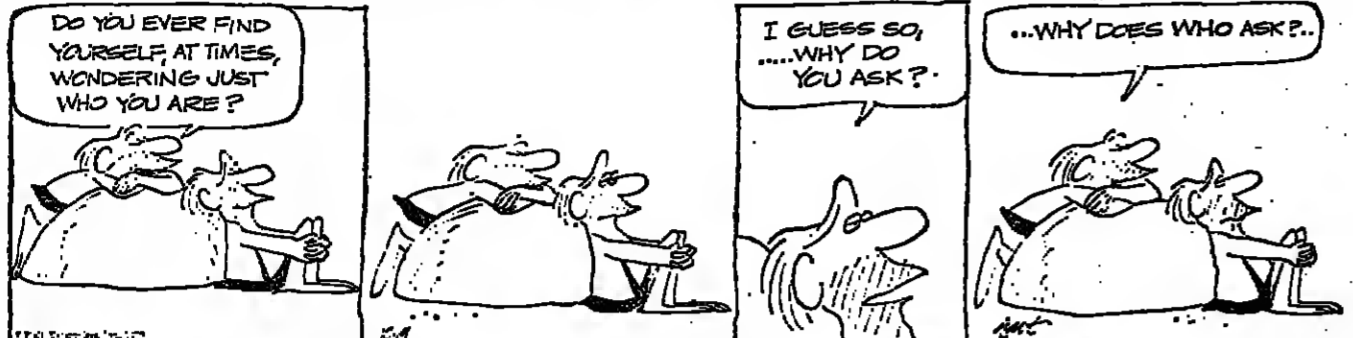
For details, see your Travel Agent or Delta Air Lines European Sales and Reservations Office: 43 Pall Mall, London S.W. 1. Tel: (01) 839-3156/7. Telex: 212212. Cable: DELTALIN, GBRN.



PEANUTS



B.C.



L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



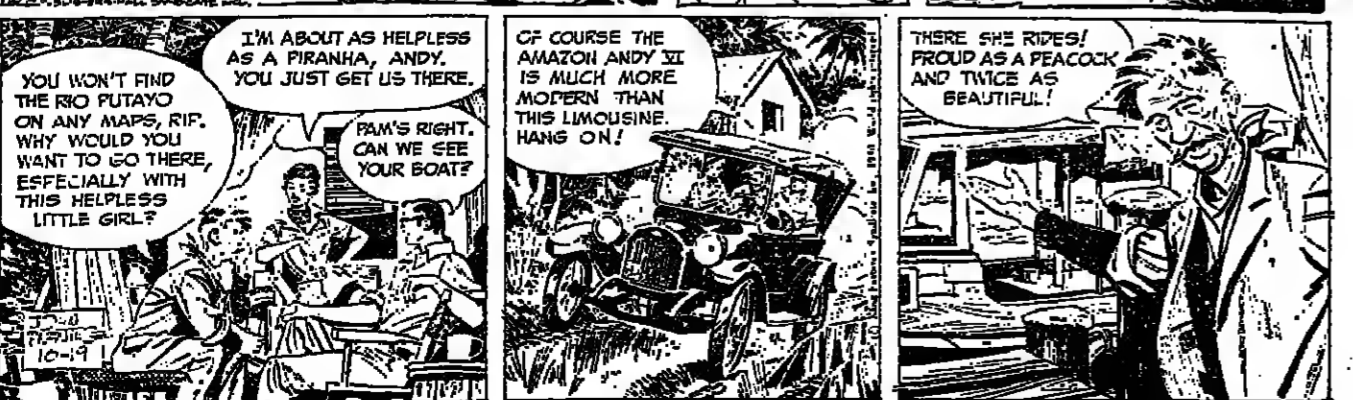
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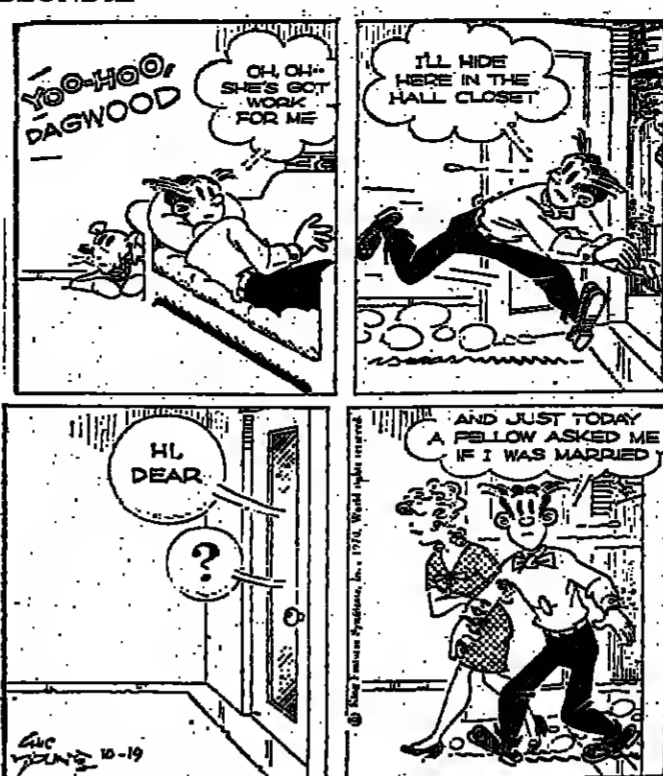
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened two clubs, a strong artificial forcing bid, and received a negative response of two diamonds. He showed his heart suit, and North showed moderate strength by bidding three clubs.

South showed support for his partner's presumed club suit, and continued to slam, rather optimistically when his partner gave a preference to hearts. South's optimism balanced North's conservatism, and the result was a reasonable slam. There were 11 top tricks and fair chances of making a 12th.

The declarer was eventually able to develop an endplay against West when the clubs failed to break favorably. He won the opening lead of the diamond king with the ace and immediately led out all his trumps.

West had to find five discards, which was not easy. He parted with one spade and all his diamonds, guided by his partner's play of the diamond jack on the first trick. But this

did not help him, for the end-position was:

NORTH
 ♠ Q10
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ Q542
 WEST
 ♠ KJ
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ J987
 EAST
 ♠ A7
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ 109
 SOUTH
 ♠ A3
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ AK10

The top clubs were cashed, ending in dummy, and the fourth club gave West the lead. As that player held both missing spade honors, there was no need for the declarer to guess at the 12th trick.

NORTH
 ♠ Q1094
 ♥ A43
 ♦ 54
 ♣ Q542
 WEST
 ♠ KJ2
 ♥ 7
 ♦ KQ876
 ♣ J987
 EAST
 ♠ 8785
 ♥ 395
 ♦ J1092
 ♣ 63
 SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A3
 ♥ Q10862
 ♦ A3
 ♣ AK10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 South: West North: East
 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 4 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
 4 N.T. Pass 5 ♣ Pass
 6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the diamond king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NACAL
 IMERG
 RODIAH
 SMEECH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
 Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____
 (Answers tomorrow)
 Saturday's Jumbles: BOOTH FOIST GLOOMY DELUGE
 Answer: How Noah read his paper—BY FLOODLIGHT

BOOKS

INTER ICE AGE 4

By Kobo Abe. Translated from the Japanese by E. Saunders. Drawings by Machi Abe. Knopf, 238 pp.

SOME PARTS IN THE SINGLE LIFE

By Jimmy Miller. Knopf, 242 pp. \$5.95.

THE DECEIVERS

By Joanna Barnes. Arbor House, 312 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

KOBO ABE seems never to rewrite himself, to worry an old bone. Each new novel translated into English, exploiting and discarding fictional forms like clutches of Kleenex, comes as a surprise and a provocation. "The Woman in the Dunes" (1964) was a shooting script for Hiro Teshigahara. "The Ruined Map" (1969) was a metaphysical detective story. "Inter Ice Age 4" is science fiction, complete with computers predicting the future, submarine colonies and the usual apocalypse.

This time, the apocalypse consists of volcanic eruptions on the ocean floor and melting polar ice caps. The rising water level seems likely to wipe out terrestrial life. Scientists set about secretly to force an evolutionary mutation. Beginning with mice, dogs, pigs and cows, they arrest and alter fetal development to equip the creatures with water-breathing fish gills. Man is the next step. By paying mothers who want abortions, the scientists acquire a sufficient number of 3-week-old human fetuses to start an underwater breeding farm. Come high tide, the "aquans" will take over.

Mr. Abe's revelations arrive in plausible clusters, as they are perceived by Professor Katsumi of the Institute for Computer Technique, and as Katsumi reveals himself to the reader. Katsumi has built a forecasting machine, capable of predicting economic and political eventualities. The machine is also capable of reconstructing an individual personality and predicting its death day. (Mr. Abe is more convincing on mutations than he is on computers.) To prove his machine's capacities, Katsumi investigates a murder, only to discover the assassin plot and to find that he is personally involved.

Such a scheme gives Mr. Abe the opportunity to meditate on fundamental questions—the nature of free will, the cruelty of the future, qualities being converted into quantities for machine reassembly into different quantities—and to imagine a wholly alien world. The best parts of "Inter Ice Age 4" deal with aquan culture (underwater communication, transportation, music, "land sickness," etc.) and the breeding farm (that manipulation of the human materials that geneticists like Josiah Lederberg yawn at with gargantuan equanimity). As science fiction, unfortunately, the book doesn't measure up to the high standards established by Frank Herbert in "Dune" and as straight fiction, it doesn't measure up to the high standards established by Mr. Abe in "The Ruined Map."

Jimmy Miller's second novel squanders too much time on half a dozen single women of unexceptional intelligence, play-

ing musical beds in Manila. Two-thirds of "Some Part in the Single Life" are devoted to one-night stands, the same tunes on the same old organ and smart talk. (Radical opinions pad Mrs. Miller's book as opinions about guns, clothes and drinks.) The sort of noisy desperation for love, and never finding it, is cause for a transcendental trum. If the people are interesting than Roma is automata, and less than Lolo Gou's nightmare they are nonetheless false.

But—and this is a trite but—on page 159, Miller shifts into another, by gear, with what appears to be an interior monologue by Miller, brooding on her characters, her friends, her late husband (the novelist Warren Miller, whose book titles often and madmen. A kind of dream, from which the characters are discovered to be living a commune, acting out a marvelous parody of Kurt Vonnegut. The French in Quebec is revolted. Radicals young; old support them with stuffs, exchanged for poe and are terrorized by ro bands of "Elizabethans"—Brit Ku Khux Klammen. Bl versus white, Con versus Jewish ambivalence, French babies hidden in theater seats, a deal with Lerner, Flower Child meets Lettice—what a mushroom munch on! "Some Part in Single Life" may be an optional definition of schizophrenia, but the last thing as bitter, hilarious and mo as anything in recent fiction since the scene about heads full of eels in "The Drum."

Joanna Barnes is Jacqu Susann with a brain. An excellent book reviewer and Beta Kappa from Smith College, she tells the story of a child star growing up after in Hollywood. A few of the characters in "The Deceivers" seem to have been stamped, of stale Saltines; the sex like grass between each of plot; and, as in too many first novels, everything resolved at a big party.

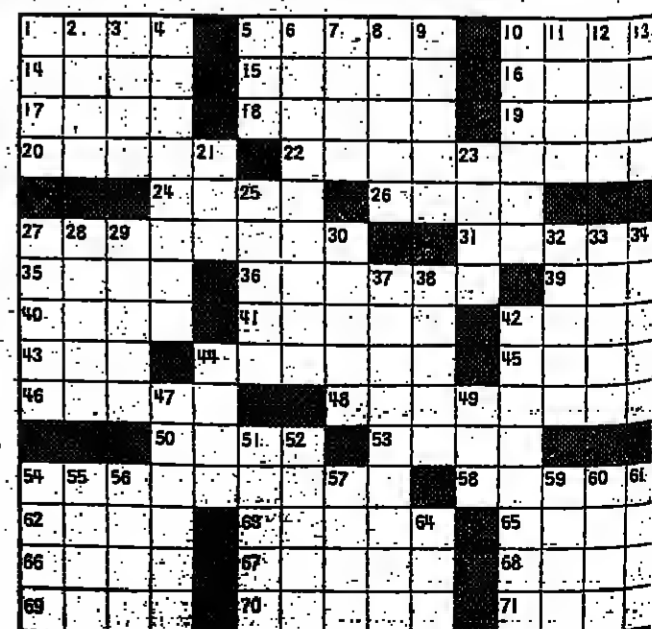
Miss Barnes is an excellent guide for tourists in the land of the plastic cactus. She, surprisingly generous. She wily: "Marie, doesn't anything interest you anymore? The girl thought for a second. 'Circular driveways,' she said. And her book is an absorbent look at one of the circles of the Dante didn't anticipate.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS
 1 Loyal
 5 Vote to accept
 10 Swimmers' milieu
 14 Khayyam
 15 Roman dictator
 16 Jai
 17 Lizard
 18 Cross as
 19 German nyet
 20 Cad of S.A.R.
 22 Pea soup
 24 H. H. Munro
 26 Ago. Scot.
 27 Oliment
 31 Australian, for
 35 Of the ear
 36 Actor Howard
 39 Veneto
 40 Common contraction
 41 Part of a wedding gown
 42 Part of S.A.R.
 43 Direction
 44 Undertake
 45 Sheep
 46 Meaning
 48 Gulfweed
 50 Macaws
 53 Heat units: Abbr.
 54 W. W. II propagandist
 58 Present
 62 Words of understanding
 63 Collect
 65 "But the Lonely Heart"
 66 Biblical name
 67 Like 45 Across
 68 Sicilian peak
 69 Without
 70 Present or past
 71 Beloved
 13 Honor card
 21 Headwear
 23 Formerly
 25 Caber-tossers' wear
 27 Horse and area
 28 In agreement
 29 Fab
 30 Namesakes of Isaac's son
 32 Confessors
 33 Grape products
 34 Rope
 37 Vegetables
 38 Powerless
 42 Experienced
 43 Flying prefix
 47 Writer Dorothy
 49 Kind of string
 51 Slang
 52 Unravel
 54 Spanish relative
 55 Greek peak
 58 Sharp
 57 German possessive
 59 Show fondness
 60 King Mongkut's teacher
 61 Leap, for one
 64 Wedding-account word



Theismann Passes Pace Attack

Notre Dame Rallies To Defeat Missouri

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 18 (UPI)—Joe Theismann's two third-quarter touchdown passes pulled Notre Dame from an early second-half deficit to a 24-7 victory over Missouri.

Missouri grabbed a 7-3 lead in the first two minutes of the third period on Mike Farmer's ten-yard touchdown pass to Mel Gray. But from then on, it was all Theismann and Notre Dame.

Theismann drove the Irish 78, 52, and 68 yards for touchdowns the next three times they had the ball. He threw five yards to Tom Catewood for the first TD, and 30 yards to fullback Ed Gulyas for the second on a daring fourth-down-and-four play with 2:45 left in the quarter.

A 28-yard Theismann-to-Gatewood pass at the Missouri one set up a third Irish score. Gulyas scored with 13 minutes remaining. Theismann finished with 15 of 24 passes for 200.

Ohio State 28, Minnesota 8—John Brockington and Rex Kern scored two touchdowns each in the first 21 minutes of the game and top-ranked Ohio state held on for a 28-8 win over Minnesota late Saturday.

The unbeaten Buckeyes scored the first three times they had the ball, once on a spectacular 82-yard run by Brockington to take a 21-0 lead at the end of the first quarter. Kern scored the game's first touchdown on a 7-yard run and Brockington picked up the other opening-period touchdown on a one-yard plunge.

Syracuse 24, Penn St. 7

The first-half heroics of fullback Marty Januszkiewicz and place-kicker George Jakowenko carried Syracuse to an upset 24-7 victory over Penn State.

Januszkiewicz rushed for 114 yards and two touchdowns in the first half and Jakowenko kicked a 29-yard field goal and a pair of extra points as Syracuse raced to a 17-0 half-time lead. The Orangemen then set down three Penn State drives within their third yard line in the third quarter.

Tennessee 24, Alabama 0

Tennessee safety Tim Priest made three pass interceptions to lead the Vols to a 24-0 victory over Alabama.

QB Plunkett Sets Record Against Wash. St., Fan

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 18 (UPI)—Jim Plunkett became the greatest career yardage gainer in National Collegiate Athletic Association history as he piloted Stanford to a 63-18 rout of Washington State in an overzealous State fan attempted a one-man-goal-line stand against the Indian's Ed Cross.

Cross ran 20 yards and was about to score when the fan jumped down from the stands and nailed him with a pretty good tackle at the five-yard line. Cross was momentarily stunned by the blind-side hit, but regained his balance and fell forward over the goal. The fan ran back into the stands and was last seen being escorted away by a troop of police officers.

Plunkett passed for two touchdowns and ran for another as he racked up 220 yards in the first half. He needed only 214 to break the NCAA total yardage record of North Texas State's Steve Ramsey and he got that on a 96-yard touchdown pass to Randy Vataha.

Plunkett played only briefly in the second half but added 60 yards to boost his total to 634.

hanna, the first time the Crimson Tide has been shut out in 115 games. Tennessee intercepted eight passes in all.

Air Force 26, Navy 3

Fullback Brian Bream scored two touchdowns and gained 207 yards, setting an Air Force Academy rushing record to lead the Falcons to a 26-3 victory over Navy. Bream drove one yard for the first touchdown by the unbeaten Air Force and ran 33 yards for the final Falcon score in the fourth quarter.

USC 28, Washington 25

University of Southern California's running game highlighted by Clarence Davis' two touchdowns proved too much for the Huskies. USC defeated Washington 28-25.

Pacific-8 football victory over Washington. Davis scored on runs of six and ten yards with his second touchdown, a 13-13 half-time drive, to lead the Trojans, who now are 4-1-1. Still, the completed 30 of 47 passes for 341 yards.

Michigan 34, Mich. St. 28

Billy Taylor broke a 13-13 half-time tie with his third touchdown of the game—a four-yard run off right tackle—and seventh-ranked Michigan went on to trample cross-state rival Michigan State, 34-28, in a big ten match.

Taylor gained 131 yards in 27 carries before retiring at the end of the third quarter with the Wolverines ahead 17-13. He scored the Wolverines' first two touchdowns on runs of 26 and two yards.

Virginia 21, Army 20

Junior fullback Gary Helman scored his second touchdown of the game on the first play of the final period to lead Virginia to a 21-20 victory over stubborn Army.

Army scored the first two times it had the ball and appeared to have a victory locked up on Arden Jensen's record 47-yard field goal, but Helman zipped the final five yards following a 51-yard Virginia drive.

Auburn 31, Georgia Tech 7

Junior quarterback Pat Sullivan passed for two touchdowns and scored a third while rolling up a total of 354 yards as eighth-ranked Auburn rolled over 15th-ranked Georgia Tech 31-7.

Nebraska 41, Kansas 20

Nebraska, stung by three touchdowns by Kansas in the first half, rallied behind the passing and running of quarterback Dan Brownson for a 41-20 Big Eight Conference football victory. Brownson, making his first start of the season, passed for two touchdowns and ran for two more.

Yale 32, Columbia 15

Senior quarterback Joe Massey threw two touchdowns passes and ran for a third to lead Yale to its fourth straight victory with a 32-15 triumph over Columbia.

Arizona State 27, Brigham Young 3

Steve Holden returned a first-period punt 94 yards for a touchdown and a J.D. Hill rambled 60 yards for a fourth-period score as powerful Arizona State remained undefeated with a 27-3 victory over Brigham Young.

So. Miss. 30, Miss. 14

Southern Mississippi, sparked by quarterback Rick Donegan and a host of hard-running backs, halted Archie Manning and Mississippi for a stunning 30-14 upset of the highly-ranked and previously unbeaten Rebels.

Manning threw two touchdowns passes in the opening period, but the Rebels then were held scoreless. The snapped a nine-game victory streak dating back to last season.

Halfback Willie Heidelberg scored on two 11-yard runs for the first two Southern while fullback Bill Foley streaked 44 yards for another. Southern's final touchdown came on a 60-yard punt return by sophomore halfback Gary Suggs in the third period.

College Football Scores

| East | West |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Penn 21, Lafayette 20. | Stanford 63, Washington 18. |
| Fordham 13, DePaul 0. | Syracuse 24, Penn St. 7. |
| Trinity (Conn.) 28, Colby 13. | Dartmouth 42, Brown 14. |
| Monmouth 20, Seton Hall 13. | Yale 32, Columbia 15. |
| Dayton 10, Buffalo 0. | Western 24, Washington Tech 13. |
| Louisiana 12, Marshall 13. | Boyon 24, Baylor 13. |
| Boyon 24, Baylor 13. | Springfield 14, Northeastern 7. |
| Curry 18, Bridgewater 0. | New Hampshire 27, Vermont 0. |
| Valle 14, Kenosha 0. | Harvard 27, Cornell 14. |
| Wagner 27, Albright 14. | Air Force 26, Navy 3. |
| Princeton 34, Colgate 14. | Cornell 28, Brockport 8. |
| Johns Hopkins 31, Haverford 14. | Indiana (Pa.) 19, Clinton 7. |
| Wash. and Jeff. 30, Case 13. | Boydston 30, Williams 13. |
| Rhode Island 14, Mass. 7. | Wash. and Lee 33, Tulane 24. |
| Wash. and Lee 33, Tulane 24. | Northwestern 24, Wisconsin 14. |
| Northwestern 24, Wisconsin 14. | Nebraska 41, Kansas 20. |
| Nebraska 41, Kansas 20. | Michigan 34, Mich. St. 28. |
| Michigan 34, Mich. St. 28. | Ohio St. 28, Minnesota 8. |
| Ohio St. 28, Minnesota 8. | Illinois 30, Indiana 10. |
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| Hope 37, Olivet 21. | Albion 13, Alma 4. |
| Albion 13, Alma 4. | Northwood 20, Bradley 7. |
| Northwood 20, Bradley 7. | Hilldale 23, Ashland (Ohio) 13. |
| Hilldale 23, Ashland (Ohio) 13. | Indiana 30, Indiana 10. |
| Indiana 30, Indiana 10. | St. Joseph's 26, Butler 24. |
| St. Joseph's 26, Butler 24. | Ball State 21, Evansville 14. |
| Ball State 21, Evansville 14. | Indiana 30, Indiana 10. |
| Indiana 30, Indiana 10. | Dayton 31, Western Mich. 20. |
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Observer

Tales of the Cellar

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—It was time to teach the children about the democratic way. Sniveling and sneering, they were herded into the cellar where the television is kept. When Denny came in, he saw the electronic salesman activated, he snivelled and sneered twice as hard.



Baker

"Why do we have to watch television?" Denny asked.

"There's nothing on but a lot of political bums running for office. We don't want to see political bums. We want to go upstairs and read Charles Dickens." Moira, nine, said Denny spoke the truth.

"Shut up and watch or I'll hit you with the shovel!" The explanation prescribed for such situations by Doctor Spogew's indispensable Antiprism Baby and Child Care—silenced them in a trice.

They were told in no uncertain terms that they were the heirs to a precious democratic system and that it could only be preserved if the youth of America understood how it worked. We were there to learn about democracy at work.

By this time the tube was warm. I introduced a commercial for Sweeney, who is running for Congress. It showed a skinny girl with thick eye glasses. Her hair was falling out. She went to a dance, and everybody laughed at her.

"Why not wise up, sis?" an astoundingly lascivious young woman, who had taken the skinny girl with the bad hair behind a convenient potted palm, asked her a few seconds later. "Do like me. Vote for Sweeney."

Seconds later, having cast her ballot for Sweeney, the skinny girl had gained 27 pounds in the right places, sprouted a magnificent growth of natural blonde hair, improved her vision to 20-20 and agreed to marry a rich Apollo and have fun ever after.

"Is Sweeney a new hair spray?" asked Moira.

"No, dear, Sweeney is a man, and he is running for Congress, and everybody who votes for him will cease being ugly and will marry beautifully and live a life of total fun."

Then one of the commercials for Topsywaver began. Topsywaver is running for the Senate. His commercial began with terrifying films of crime in the street. Of war. Of surly post-

adolescents holding insolently long hair in both hands and shaking it at the camera. Then we saw a woman in a kitchen. She was wan and gray. Her blood was very poor and she had a headache. She could not get her sink white, and her floor had no sparkle.

In a synthetic cloud a man appeared. He looked ineffectual and slightly drunk and was accompanied by a dog to show that he was a great human being. "Land's sake!" said the wrecked woman. "What's that?"

"Topsywaver," said the commercial. "One vote for Topsywaver makes the world like new. Watch! A finger pulled a lever marked 'Topsywaver.' The kitchen instantly became a new place. The dreary housewife was dressed for a ball. All of her old blood had been replaced by lively new blood, and her husband had been made a vice-president and had become 15 years younger. There was peace in Asia and a marvelous new shine on the kitchen floor."

"Topsywaver gives you livelier blood, less hair, more peace, whiter sinks, shinier floors and husbands with more sex appeal, besides which, he likes dogs," said the commercial.

"And," added the renovated housewife, "twice as much hair-cutting power, too."

After the Topsywaver commercial came a station break. "Golly," said Denny, "are you trying to get us to see that democracy is a system under which an American boy can become congressman or senator, or even President if he's got several million dollars to buy advertising time on television?"

"No, silly," said Moira, "he's trying to show us that it's just as dumb to believe politicians as it is to believe businessmen."

They were exasperating, the little devils. The thing was to make them watch more commercials. There was O'Toole for mayor because he got breath sweeter. A Congressman for Congress if you wanted brighter laundry. Eisenhower for Senate for a faster-starting engine on winter mornings. Ambler for governor if you wanted faster relief and twice as much pleasure, and so on.

Denny at the last saw the point. "Daddy," he said, "is trying to teach us that democracy is a system in which nobody at election time thinks it worthwhile to discuss government."

At that they were released from the tedium of the television set and allowed to go back to their Dickens.

Jeffrey Ross Stewart (1952-1970)

By Ann Blackman

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N.Y. (AP).—Barefoot and clutching wild flowers, Jeff Stewart's friends came to bury him, child of a drug generation, son of a Methodist minister.

For days, weeks, even a year before he died, some of these teen-agers had come to Jeff, not with wild flowers, but to share marijuana, heroin, barbiturates and LSD.

Jeffrey Ross Stewart, 17, a star baseball player, died of an overdose of barbiturates in a clubhouse he helped build on Candy Lane.

The tragedy in the Hudson Valley village, population 300, and a picture of a small town America, may well reflect what is happening in communities all across the United States.

Jeff's parents knew their son had a drug problem, but they didn't know how to cope with it, and the extent to which he was involved surpassed their wildest fears.

The last year of Jeff's life was a time of deep torment for his parents. He became very thin, couldn't sleep at night and had little interest in anything. Like thousands of other parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Harold Stewart agonized over their inability to understand why their child turned to drugs.

The Stewart's Story

Reached in a small cabin where they'd gone to rest, the Stewarts agreed to talk about their son's life and death in hopes that it would convey a message to other young people whose fascination with drugs baffles them.

"Yes, we knew he was taking drugs, but we didn't know what to do," the Rev. Stewart said. "Last summer he was in a hospital's psychiatric unit, but they diagnosed him after a week. That was after he took LSD."

Ann Stewart, a small, gray-haired woman, broke in to say: "On the way home from the hospital, he said he wished he were a little boy again so he could start life over. He told me he wished he'd never started taking drugs. The problem is he wanted to stop, but he thought he could do it himself. We tried to get him into Dutchess County Health Center, but he wouldn't go."

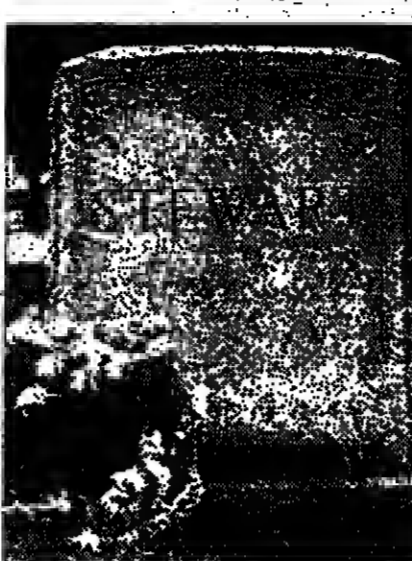
Hopewell Junction is a comfortable country hamlet with no slums, no serious unemployment problem and not even its own police force. None of the village youths has died in Vietnam.

The Stewarts said their son was a handsome boy, about 6 feet 11—"if only he didn't have that long hair," they said. He was about a B student "when he wanted to study," interested in music and art.

"We used to ask him why he took drugs and the only answer we ever got was, 'I like them.' Mr. Stewart said, Jeff was the youngest of five children. Two sisters are married, one with three children, the other with two. His two brothers live at home.

"Being the youngest, he had more material things than the other children," Mrs. Stewart said. "Goodness knows we're not rich, but we like to make our children happy. Last Christmas we bought

"On the way home from the hospital, he said he wished he were a little boy again so he could start life over."



Jeff and a \$350 bass guitar because we knew he wanted one. He loved to play it."

Most of Jeff's friends said they, too, experimented with drugs. Some said they "smoked" (marijuana) and "dropped acid" (LSD) regularly.

One of Jeff's friends explained why he likes drugs: "You see people who aren't there, like me and you are talking and your imagination is working overtime doing flip-flops—now don't that beat sitting here on the curb looking at the fire hydrant?"

Asked why he started taking drugs, the youth said, "There's not much else to do in Hopewell."

Most of the town residents agree there's no place in Hopewell Junction for young people to gather and little for them to do. There's no movie, no bowling alley, no discotheque and no teen center.

Yet not all adult residents here are sympathetic with the teen-agers' complaint of boredom. "This notion of having no place to go—when I was a kid, we had to ride three miles on a bicycle just to find someone to play with and we managed to keep our noses clean," said the mother of one boy who takes drugs.

Jeff didn't have a summer job, but it seems he got money and drugs from numerous sources. Several friends admit they gave him money—\$10 to \$20 at a time.

Last June, Jeff hooked his guitar for \$25 to buy heroin. His brother said, "He really must have needed it bad, because he loved that guitar."

One of Jeff's closest friends explained how the young people in Hopewell Junction share drugs: "Finding money for drugs isn't a problem. You gotta understand. We have like an alliance. My stuff was his stuff and his was mine. Me, like maybe I spend 25 or 50 bucks a month

for drugs, but I share it, and the others, they share theirs with me. If I go to a party and I got some grass, like it's not just mine. It's everybody's."

The same boy said most of his friends spend about \$25 a month to purchase drugs, "depending on whether or not you're working."

Few of Jeff's friends are convinced they should stop "doing drugs" themselves. They won't expose the pushers because they say it would be "disloyal" to whom, they're not sure.

"Besides, it would cut off our supply," a 16-year-old said. "Just because he couldn't handle it doesn't mean I can't."

The one place many teen-agers in Hopewell Junction used to gather was a small plasterboard clubhouse they built a year or so ago. And it was here, amid the handpainted peace signs and a pile of old clothes, that Jeff Stewart died.

On Saturday night, Aug. 22, Jeff and a friend went to the clubhouse, apparently planning to share some "downers." The next morning at about 8:30, two youths are reported to have stopped by. They found Jeff stretched out on the floor, dead, his buddy asleep beside him.

Some time in late morning the boys went to their homes. An anonymous telephone call alerted a rescue squad.

Three teen-agers were arrested a short time later on charges of "aiding to report a death and conspiring to conceal the body." The woman who owned the property on which the clubhouse was built was arrested on a charge of "maintaining a public nuisance."

A detective said the youth who had taken drugs the night before with Jeff was found wandering around the clubhouse, unaware his friend had died. He was arrested on a charge of public intoxication.

40 Pct. on Pot

Guidance counselors at John Jay High School, which serves 1,700 students from surrounding towns, estimate at least 40 percent of the students smoke marijuana. They say they are sure more have tried it out of curiosity and that there is a definite group which uses hard drugs.

"I feel so helpless," said a mother whose son takes drugs. "I see no answer." The mother, an attractive woman in her mid-40s, said she has no use for her child's friends.

She continued: "I'm sorry, call me square, but I associate long hair with drugs. I like clean-cut kids. This is a selfish generation. All they want to do is take, take and never give in return."

Since Jeff died, the clubhouse has been knocked down "so nothing else will happen there."

Most of Jeff's friends agreed they had little communication with their parents. A 17-year-old boy said, "I suppose I'd like them to understand me a little better, but there's a barrier on both sides. I don't listen to them, they don't listen to me."

What does Jeff's death mean to me? Well, some kids will probably stop dropping dimes for a while. I mean, you gotta get that stuff and know what you're getting so you don't take some with too much rat poison in it."

PEOPLE: From Australia, Too, Margaret Gets Hell

The Sunday papers in Sydney, Australia, have joined in a common front to lambast British Princess Margaret for the way she wears the ruff. Sydney's three Sunday newspapers gave caustic headline treatment, echoing criticism in the British press, to the controversial mid-skirts which the princess wore last week.

"Margaret the frump," boomed the headline on an article by the Sun-Herald's fashion editor Maggie Vail—which presented a list of the princess's alleged fashion faults.

She criticized: the royal hat (too broad), the royal bust (too big), the royal mid-skirt (too much), the cropped jacket (too short), the royal waistline (too fat), the royal hips (too wide), the royal skirt (too long) and the royal heels (too many).

A Sunday Mirror headline screamed "Annie Oakley" about the princess's recent mid-skirt—carried a survey of what local fashion experts thought of the princess's choice of mid-skirt.

"She did a terrible thing because she is too fat," one critic was quoted as saying.

Others added: "Awful"—"terrible"—"rather ghastly"—and "her designer should have given her a gun and she would have looked like Annie Oakley."

The Sunday Telegraph advised her husband, "trendy" Lord Snowdon, to have a word with the princess.

The paper comments: "The queen's sister has caused the biggest fashion uproar since the willowy English model Jean Shrimpton outraged Melbourne matrons by introducing the mini-skirt—three or four inches above the knees—in Australia at her now-famous Melbourne appearance."

At Wetherall, England, Colin Box thought fast when his 16-year-old sister, Sheila, shouted she'd dropped one of her contact lenses down the bathtub drain. Colin, 15, grabbed a tea strainer, dashed outside, and the strainer under the drain pipe, called to Sheila to turn on the tap and walked. The lens splashed into the strainer 10 minutes later.

The bus at Penhstone, England, was just standing there. So Ronnie Langridge crawled inside the open luggage bay to retrieve a tennis ball lobbed in by his daughter. Before he could climb out the bus moved out—next stop a mile away. Ronnie walked home with the ball.

Norwegian newspapers are speculating that Anne-Marie Rockefeller would marry a Norwegian-American millionaire in a few days, but the prospective bride has denied it. The Oslo Press skriver: "Trond Alm, one of a handful of Norwegian newsmen to see the couple dur-

Margaret and mid-

ing their present vacation at Soegne in southern Norway," said the Madison, Wis., refrigerator maker Robert W. Krosgard, 31, described as "sheer nonsense."

He says the 32-year-old divorcee of Steven R. Rockefeller with-in two weeks. Alm said that apart from this denial the couple would not answer questions of any kind concerning their future. However, they posed willingly before his camera and "definitely looked very much in love," said Alm.

Maurice Chevalier's "father" threw another birthday party Saturday for the ageing Frenchman at San Francisco's Top of the Mark. Host for the 83d birthday celebration held four days later, was multimillionaire owner of the Mark Hopkins Hotel and sometime Broadway production banker son Lurie.

Two gray-haired octogenarians met a line of 450 guests amid sprays of baby roses and daisies. "A funny father, eh?" shrugged Chevalier, telling his eyes over toward the older man. A few years ago, after a quarter century of close friendship, Lurie and Chevalier discovered each was born in September, 1888—Lurie on the 6th of the month in Chicago and Chevalier on the 6th in Paris. "I remember it," Chevalier told a newsmen. "I said, 'Daddy!'"

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THOMAS C. MOURADICK
Contact immediately your father in
Los Angeles. Call collect, he is seri-
ously ill.

JUDE DANIELA, Do you want your mail?
I'll forward it to you. Where?
Telephone Dan.

DESIRE PEN FRIENDS Europe, 12-30.
Sincerely, Denny. P.O. Box 1000, U.S.A.
Post Office, New York, N.Y.

DO NOT WAIT. Stop us help candidate who
will help you, soon contribution to
the Democratic Committee in Belgium.
C. C. M. Evans, 8 Square du Val de la
Cite, Brussels, Belgium.

RONNIE WILKES, Urgent. Call mother at
home. Happy Birthday! You are my
life, my love. I remain forever yours
in constant affection. Love, Ron.

JIM GRIFF for Adam's sake call your
home. Grassdale.

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intelligent answer to any social or
business occasion. English, German, French,
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NURSERYMAN, 7 days 24 hours.
Nurseryman, 7 days 24 hours. 24 hours.
Nurseryman, 7 days 24 hours. 24 hours.
Nurseryman, 7 days 24 hours. 24 hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY, multiple, resident
in Spain, much traveling, cameraman
photo, documentary, 1000 ft. film,
photo, 1000 ft. film, 1000 ft. film, 1000 ft. film.

TRANSLATION, 24 hours, 24 hours,
English, 24 hours, 24 hours, 24 hours,
English, 24 hours, 24 hours, 24 hours.

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REMINGTON SCHOOL
ACADEMIC COMMERCIAL OR PARIS
11 Rue (London) 24 hours, 24 hours,
English, 24 hours, 24 hours, 24 hours.

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Camera, television, still photography
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English, 24 hours, 24 hours, 24 hours.

NIGEL'S PIANO TEACHER, 24 hours,
English, 24 hours, 24 hours, 24 hours,
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MONTESQUIEU, 8 months (training course
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